The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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[From the New York "Jewish Messenger."]

THE SAMARITANS.

Translated from the French of the "Archives Israelites."

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

We said that there were also Samaritans at Rome. Indeed in the reign of Theodore they reclaimed a synagogue which had been taken from them, and to which a profane use had been assigned. But this very fact proves that the Samaritans were never numerous at Rome; that they did not possess there permanent residence; and that those who lived there were foreign merchants attracted by business, only staying in the city for some time. If they had been numerous, if their place of worship had had the appearance of a temple, and if it had not been sometimes shut, it would have been respected the same as the synagogues of the Israelites. What alone could have induced the authorities to possess themselves of the house wherein the Samaritans celebrated their worship was that nothing externally showed that it was a sanctuary used for divine service; it is further probable that the house was not visited for a long time by any person, and therefore had the appearance of being altogether deserted. At present all the Samaritans reside at Nablous.

They possess chronicles which make mention of several persecutions which their ancestors had to undergo at the hands of the emperors Commodus and Alexander Severus. But this information, says the German historian Jost, does not seem exact. What appears more founded is the account of a persecution which they had to undergo at the hands of the Christians in the reign of the Emperor Constantine. Their high priest was despoiled of his goods because he would not convert himself to Christianity. Two priests were delivered over to a cruel death for the same reason. Thirty-six doctors of the law were nailed to the cross, and many of the common people massacred. Their food was made unclean; lastly, a brazen bird was placed on Mount Gerizim, probably in order to prevent the Samaritans offering up their devotions on this mountain. This persecution lasted twenty years. What the Samaritans narrate on the manner in which it was brought to a close, clearly bears the impress of a legend. We need not therefore reproduce it.

At a latter period they were again persecuted, and this time the violence employed against them was so great that it caused a rebellion. In the year 484, in the reign of Zeno, the Samaritans assailed the Christians, making great havoc among them, and Bishop Terebinthus, whom they subjected to a barbarous treatment, appealed to the emperor for assistance. Their leader was a certain Justus, who assumed the title of king. Zeno sent troops to chastise the rebels. They were driven from Gerizim, on which a church was erected dedicated to Mary; and in order to protect the building from every attack it was surrounded by an enclosure of stone. The Samaritans, however, could not resign themselves to allow their sanctuary to remain in the power of the infidels, and a new rising took place in the reign of the emperor Anastacius. Led by a woman who had placed herself at their head, they possessed themselves of the mountain, but Procassius drove them out again.

This failure, however, did not discourage them. In the reign of the emperor Justinian they rose again. Many Christians, and among them Bishop Ammonas, perished in this revolt. There were two encounters between the Samaritans, command by one Julian, and the imperial troops. Julian was taken prisoner and put to death. Gerizim was now surrounded with a double wall, and the Samaritans were obliged to rebuild several churches which they had to set on fire. The severity of Justinian did not stop there. He ordered the synagogues of the Samaritans to be leveled to the ground, and he declared them incapable of either inheriting or making a will. Subsequently, at the solicitation of Bishop Sergius, he permitted them to dispose of their property; but this authorization was again taken from them by the Emperor Justin. The Samaritans thus lived miserably and oppressed until the period of the Mahometan domination. Then their condition became more tolerable. They were once more permitted to pray on Mount Gerizim and to spread beyond Nablous. There even manifested itself among them a disposition for study, but this intellectual movement only lasted a short period; it produced no work that might have distinguished the Samaritans, and they would scarcely have attracted attention had they not been for the scholars an object of curiosity.

In 1067 they were visited by the traveler Benjamin of Tudela, who found them still rather numerous. But the victory which Saladin obtained over the crusaders in 1187, near the lake of Tiberias, in consequence of which Nablous was sacked, diminished their number considerably; for another traveller, who in 1326 passed through Nablous, does not even mention the Samaritans. Towards the end of the 16th century, Joseph Scaliger addressed a letter to them in which he asked various questions to which they replied in a letter dated the year 998 of the Hagera. Before this communication arrived in Europe, an Englishman, Robert Huntington, a clergyman in the factory of Aleppo, had visited the Samaritans and obtained from them a letter, by making them believe that there existed a large number of their brethren in England. This belief continued for a long time among the Samaritans, showing itself in several letters written by them since.

In 1808 Gregoire, Bishop of Blois, and the celebrated orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy placed themselves in communication with them. They addressed to them a number of questions, to which answers were given by their high priest. The Samaritans addressed in 1842 a petition to the French government, in which they implored its protection against the Turks. In 1853 they forwarded a similar petition to Queen Victoria, accompanied by an address to the English people. The bearer of these documents was a certain Jacob el Selabbi, the only Samaritan that ever visited England. Abbe Barges, professor of the Catholic theological faculty of Paris, visited Nablous in 1853. The high priest showed him the oratory in which they celebrated divine service, as well as the scroll of the Pentateuch out of which they read the law. This scroll, according to the Samaritans, is three thousand years old. But, says Jost, it can hardly be older than five centuries.

In 1820 the number of Samaritans amounted, according to their own statements, to 500 males. Since then this number has greatly diminished. Robinson, who visited them in 1838, estimated it at 150 souls. Other travelers, as Herschell, Schultz, Sugler, give the same figure. The Samaritan sect, therefore, according to these witnesses, has consequently only few adherents, and we therefore were by no means wide off the mark when at the outset of this article we said that it is on the point of extinction.

The doctrines of the Samaritans did not much differ from those of the Jews. Like the latter they admitted the existence and unity of God; they believed in Providence and in the immortality of the soul, the revelation of Sinai, and the existence of angels. The resurrection of the body, which they denied at first, was later admitted as an article of faith; but this dogma seems only to have been received by them in consequence of their intercourse with the followers of the Islam. What gives weight to this opinion is that traces thereof are only found in their religious hymns which date from a rather recent period. It is also in these hymns that their hope to see a Messiah manifests itself, or rather a prophet, who having before existed on earth, would return in order to lead all nations to submit to the law. They call him *Hashaab*, "He that will return."

They were distinguished from the Jews by rejecting as apocryphal all books of Holy Writ except the Pentateuch. It is hardly necessary to say that they denied the authority of tradition. They, moreover, asserted that Mount Gerizim was the place on which God wished to be worshipped, and they took care to introduce the name of this mountain in such texts as they deemed useful to their cause. These doctrines are still those of the Samaritans who now live at Nablous. And even as they approximate the Jews in certain doctrines while departing in others, they also differ from the Jews in some ways while agreeing with them in others.

They observe the Sabbath with greater vigor than the Israelites; they do not allow any fire to be lighted in their dwellings, nor a candle either, do not quit their homes except to go to the temple, condemning themselves to the most absolute repose. They celebrate seven solemn festivals. The first is that of Passover; it commences on the eve of the 14th day of Nisan. A little before sunset they kill the paschal lamb which they eat with bitter herbs and unleavened bread. The paschal sacrifice was offered on Gerizim even after the destruction of the sanctuary which the Samaritans had raised on it. But towards the close of the last century they were forbidden to sacrifice on the mountain. This prohibition, however, has recently been rescinded. The Samaritans eat six days only unleavened bread. On the seventh, early in the morning, they ascend Mount Gerizim, there to pray and to read the law, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the priest gives his blessing to the people.

The feast of Weeks, also called in Scripture the Feast of the Firstlings, and the Harvest Feast, and which among the Israelites is celebrated seven weeks after the second day of Passover, is kept among the Samaritans on the eighth Sunday after the Sunday which is one of the seven days of Passover. They display great pomp in the celebration of this festival; their temple is brilliantly illuminated; devotional songs resound in it; the portion of the law is read which narrates the revelation and contains the decalogue. After service the Samaritans go in pilgrimage to Gerizim. This festival lasts one day. The first of Tishri they celebrate the festival of Trumpets, or rather the Festival of the remembrance of Trumpets, for it does not appear that they on that day sound the cornet (מעפר). Nor do they seem to believe, like the Israelites, that this day is intended to remind them that God judges the world. They have a special ritual for this solemnity which they call Rosh Moed. The day of the great fast or of atonement they spend entirely in fasting and praying. From the evening of the ninth day before sun-set until the sun-set of the tenth day they deprive themselves of all nourishment; they only dispense from fasting the babes on the mothers' breast. They shut themselves up in the synagogue from the commencement to the end of the fast, *i. e.*, for twenty four hours, which they devote to the reading of the law and the recitation of prayers. They keep the Feast of Tabernacles on the 15th of Tishri. They may then be seen pitching tents on Gerizim covered with foliage, which they inhabit for seven days. They carry in their hands during this time a bundle, consisting of three branches and a beautiful fruit, perhaps a citron, as among the Israelites. On the 22d of the same month they celebrate the Festival of Closing (עצרת טמיני).

They know of no other fast save that on the Day of Atonement. The Feast of Lights, intended to perpetuate the memory of the victories obtained by the Maccabees over Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria; the festival of Purim, which calls to mind the devotedness of Queen Esther and the deliverance of the Israelites from the persecution of Haman, are not kept by the Samaritans.

We have now to record customs wherein the Samaritans differ from the Israelites. They do not marry either their nieces or cousins; a circumcision is never deferred beyond the eighth day. The Israelites, as known, sometimes postpone this ceremony when the health of the babe requires the delay. They know nothing of the phylacteries (תפיליך) which the Israelites wear on the forehead and left arm during prayer in the morning, and which contain four chapters from the Pentateuch. The fringes on the four corners of the white scarf in which the Israelite during prayer wraps himself are likewise unknown to them.

On Sabbath, they are dressed in white garments while celebrating divine service. When the priest reads the law he wraps himself in a white veil, the upper part of which is trimmed with a blue border. They are exceedingly strict in everything that refers to bodily cleanliness, and their ablutions are frequent.

They are charged with certain condemnable practices. It is said that they worshipped a dove, and that they venerated certain idols buried in Gerizim. But these accusations have been satisfactorily refuted, and none is now tenable except that which reproaches them with not interring their dead themselves.

Although the Samaritans were not numerous, they nevertheless saw rise in their midst a new sect, which came into existence, according to some, in the time of Alexander the Great, *i.e.*, at the very time when the temple on Gerizim was building, and according to others, whose opinion seems to be better founded, in the early day of Christianity. The adherents of this sect called themselves Dositheians. They approximated to the Jews in some of their usages. Thus they did not pronounce the same of God as it is written, which the Samaritans did without scruple. Their chief, Dositheians, also altered the Samaritan Pentateuch in certain places. They continued in Egypt until the sixth century, but have since altogether disappeared.

We have now to speak of the language of the Samaritans and their literature. They now make use of the Arabic language. But formerly they spoke an idiom of their own, which was a mixture of Hebrew and Chaldee. Their writing is the ancient Hebrew writing, to wit, that of which Israelites made use before the Babylonian capivity. On their return from the captivity the Israelites no longer courd read this writing, and to familiarize them with the contents of the law and the other books fo ming the Bible. it become necessary to transcribe them in Assyrian characters. The Cutheans who came to inhabit the country of Samaria, and whose descendants formed the Samaritan sect, were only acquainted with the ancient writings, whose characters resemble those of the Phœnician writing. There are in the Samaritan alphabet as many letters as in the Hebrew—with this difference, however, that there exist in the Samaritan alphabet no final letters.

The Samaritans do not possess many books. That which most attracted the attention of scholars is their Pentateuch. It differs in many places from that in our possession. The discrepancies which have been pointed out in the Samaritan text are of no importance so far as religious practices are concerned. There is only one single positive precept which in consequence of a discrepancy in the text is observed among the Samaritans in a manner different from that of the Jews; this is the law in reference to unleaven bread. Our text runs thus: "You shall eat unleavened bread seven days" [ימים שבעת]. In the Samaritan text we read: "You shall eat unleavened bread six days;" and from the letter of the Samaritans to their supposed brethren in England, we see that they conform to the words of their text.

The Samaritans have also made a change, very important for them, in verse 5, chap. xxvii. of Deuteronomy. There is said, "When you shall have passed the Jordan, you shall raise these stones on Mount Ebal . . . and build there an altar to the Eternal, an altar of stones." The Samaritans, who asserted and wished to make believe that Mount Gerizim had been singled out as the place where the sanctuary of the Eternal was to rise, substituted the word Gerizim for Ebal. This last discrepancy is the work of design; the other differences may have arisen from mistakes of transcribers. The Samaritan Pentateuch appears to us, if we are to venture an opinion in a question still under controversy, a copy of the Hebrew text, and this copy must have been executed at the very time when the rival temple was erected on Gerizim. It was then that the word Gerizim was substituted for Ebal, in order to give a sanction to the new sanctuary. This was the only change effected by order of the chiefs; the others must be attributed either to the mistakes of the copyists who mistook one letter for another, which are similar in Hebrew, or to the desire, often animating those who transcribe ancient works, to alter the text in order to make it more intelligible.

COSTLY SNUFF-BOXES.—The De Morny collection of snuff-boxes sold very well in Paris. One in gold and green enamel, of the time of Louis XVI., brought 1,430 francs. Another in gold, ornamented with bouquets of flowers, time of Louis XV., 1,550 francs. Another in gold and blue enamel, with a miniature of Van Blarenbergh, 4,600 francs. A fine specimen in mosaic, with a good cameo, representing Leda and the Swan on the lid, and having on the lower parts miniatures of Voltaire and Mme. du Chatelet, 3,750 francs. Another very chaste lot in gold, time of Louis XV., with several enamels by Mlle. Duplessis, style Boucher, 9,520 francs. The first day's sale amounted to 52,000 francs—that is £2,080 sterling in one day—and the sale is not half over. The next day's sale was 69,0000 francs—that is £2,760.

VISITORS FROM THE FAR EAST.—On Wednesday, June 28th, nineteen Japanese youths arrived in the Delhi, at Southampton. They are the sons of Japanese gentlemen, and have been sent to England to be educated as physicians, engineers, &c. The ages of these youths appear to range from about 14 to 20. They are fine stalwart and intelligent fellows, and were all dressed in English costume. Most of them can speak a little English. As soon as they landed at Southampton they paid a visit to the shops and streets in the town. Their bronze countenances, high cheek bones, thick lips, and the oblique expression of their eyes, betoken their far Eastern origin.

THE CHOLERA AT ALEXANDRIA.

TRIESTE:—The *Triester Zeitung*, of June 26, says:—The Italian steamer *Principe Tommaso*, and the Austrian steamer *Marco Polo*, are now in the Theresa Lazaretto. Their passengers, 152 in number, are lodged in the Lazaretto quarters, as well as circumstances permit. All are perfectly healthy, and, notwithstanding the great overcrowding in both vessels, the Italian steamer having brought 173 passengers to Ancona, while the *Marco Polo* was crammed with 105, not a single case of serious illness occurred during the voyage. All contrary reports are stupid or malicious inventions. Several travelers, however, concur in admitting that cholera prevails at Alexandria to a great degree, and that the majority of the cases have a fatal issue, but the causes of this are purely local, and mainly attributable to the wretched sanitary condition of the town. Above 700 carcases of cattle are said to be lying in the Nile Canal alone, and the water from this source supplies the inhabitants. A letter from Alexandria, on the 19th inst., says: "The measures taken by the Government have proved entirely useless to meet the extent of the evil, the first case of which was observed here on the 10th or 11th ult. The disease prevailed first in the north west suburbs near the railway station, which are inhabited by some 20,000 Arabs, Greeks, and Maltese, all belonging to the lowest class. It is remarkable that the epidemic has hitherto only attacked the port of Alexandria, while hot and populous Cairo, together with the internal portion of the country, has remained entirely free. During the first few days from four to five and eight persons died daily; then the deaths rose to 30 and 39, and on the 17th, 61 fatal cases were reported." An official telegram from Alexandria, dated to-day (26th), estimates the number of deaths hitherto at 1,034, the great majority of which belong to the native population. On the 25th, 183 persons died out of a total population of 160,000. Large numbers of inhabitants were leaving the town. Arrangements have been made here that persons coming from Alexandria are to be subjected to a week's quarantine, reckoned from the day of arrival. Ships are to be ventilated and fumigated, clothes, furniture and bedding thoroughly cleaned, and goods and letters exposed to the treatment customary in Italian ports.

The same paper publishes a report from Alexandria as to the cholera in Mecca, an imperfect account of which has previously appeared:—

"The Mussulman festivals of the Kurban Bairam took place during the first twenty days of May, when 600,000 to 700,000 pilgrims annually assemble in Mecca and upon Mount Ararat, to celebrate their pilgrimage with the usual religious ceremonies. The mode of life, utterly opposed to all rules of dietetic prudence, pursued by these crowded masses for ten to fifteen days at the Holy Places, yearly entails a number of diseases to which many are sacrificed. This year the cholera, or, as the Government prefers to call it, cholerina—was added to the customary pests, and is said to have carried off 20,000 people at Mecca and upon Gebel Ararat within the short space of two months. Private accounts place the loss of pilgrim life at 100,000; an estimate obviously exaggerated, as these do not even include the deaths by cholera. We in Alexandria have no more exact details as to this terrible drama, which make no extraordinary impression upon the pilgrims themselves, who in their religious fanaticism believe every one certain of Paradise who dies during pilgrimage. The country being at all times inaccessible to European medical men, the meagre reports we have are derived from a few Egyptian military surgeons ordered by the Government to accompany the pilgrims from Egypt."

CHANGES IN DELHI.—Seven years have passed away, and Delhi still stands, but changed—changed for the better in its moral, social and political aspects. The Delhi of 1865 is not the Delhi of 1857. When we beheld the change that has come over the old city, we, while we dropped a tear to the sad memory of slaughtered friends, are ready to exclaim, "Thank God we had this mutiny, since it has irrevocably destroyed the Mohametan power in India, raised that of Great Britain!" From a native city, sunk in unfathomable vice, it has now become an English station, with fine broad streets and numerous English houses; and when the railway will be completed, and all the proposed alterations and other public structures finished, Delhi will become one of the finest cities under the Punjab Government. The future traveller, as he passes through, will find it difficult to recognize the old Mogue capital. The Jumah Musjid resounds no more with the shrieking summons of the Muezzin, and the loud prayers of the faithful, as it did in days gone by. The lofty rooms, the arched corridors, are stamped with the image of death; gone are the worshippers; silent are the voices of the priests; and the Feringhee, who dared not once on a time to enter the treshhold of the great Mosque, enters now carelessly and without fear. The marble halls, too, still exist, but gone are all their inner splendors; the throne is wanting, and the titular Emperor, the last of the Moguls, who used in his dotage to sit upon it, died the other day in exile. What was once the palace of an Emperor is a barrack, and where once English Ambassadors came to ask for land or or for permission to trade, English soldiers now live and made the doomed roof echo to their songs and jests. To one pacing up and down this spacious hall of judgment, and reviewing things present and past, it seems a dream that such changes should ever have taken place.—*Bombay Paper.*

At a wedding of a burgomaster in a village of Upper Austria recently, all the relations of the bride and bridegroom were entertained for three days of uninterrupted festivity. The bill of fare includes among other things consumed on this occasion, forty-eight oxen, forty-six pigs and sheep, sixty-seven calves, and several hundred gallons of wine.

At a Waterloo festival, held at Brunswick, recently, nine hundred veterans who claimed to be in the great fight were present.

THE ALGERINE JEWS.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who seems to have followed the Emperor of the French in his trip in Algeria, gives in a late number of this journal the following account o the Algerine Jews:

There are a great many Jews at Bou Farik, as everywhere else in Algeria where money is to be made. They are peaceable, frugal and persevering, and most of the retail trade in the town is in their hands. In comparison with the persecution and contumely they elsewhere undergo under Mahomedan rule, French Africa must be to the Israelites a kind of terrestrial paradise. The government has always treated them with consideration, playing them off, so to speak, against the Arabs, not unprofitably; and the Emperor has certainly no more loyal subjects than the Jewish community of Algeria. Do you not remember the Laird of some where's wife, whose husband held a commission in the Black Watch, and who, being asked whether she was a Jacobite or a Hanoverian in politics, replied, that she held that king the best who gave the laird a "guinea the night and a guinea the morn." Certainly to the industrious and inoffensive people of Algeria, that government must be the lawful one which does not rob, which does not extort gifts or tribute, which does not cut off heads, or strangle, or ply their falack of the bastenado. I shall have to notice the distinguishing characteristics of the Algerine Jews on a future occasion. No description, indeed, however cursory, of Algeirs would be complete without a chapter on this head; of their presence at Bau Garik I need only say this, that they were all in their holiday best on the day of the Emperor's visit; and the holiday best of an African Jew is about the most gorgeous kind of attire you can possibly conceive. It was, besides, the Sabbath. The costume of the men very much resemble that of the wealthy Moors—dark colored caftan and loose breeches gay with buttons and embroidery, and a broad crimson sash round the loins. The turban, however, is generally yellow or black, and, unlike the Moors, the Hebrews always wear clean white stockings and shoes with heels, in lieu of bare legs and babouches. The women are handsome, but the practice of shrouding the chin in a band of linen or muslin gives them the appearance of having a perpetual toothache. Curiously, they do not wear hose like their husbands. Their feet are simply sandaled and thrust into slippers without heels. On their heads they wear invariably first a black silk kerchief, and next a scarf, often of the very richest materials. Their dresses on gala days are extraordinarily sumptuous—of velvet, of silk, of satin, or a stiff brocade resembling Irish poplin, and often of cloth of gold and silver. The married women sometimes wear the *siama* of the fourteenth century in Europe, familiar to us in the pictures of Queen Philippa—the unicorn's horn, with its long pendant drapery of linen or lace. The *siama* is generally of gold or silver piligree, most elaborately worked. On their breasts they wear a kind of gorget or breastplate, stiff with embroidery and precious stones. The cardinal distinctions, then, between the Mauresque and the Jewish woman are that the latter goes unveiled and wears petticoats. The Mauresque out of doors is a walking clothes bag, in doors she is a gushing creature in a round jacket and knickerbockers. The dresses of the Jewess are quite innocent of crinoline as of corsage, and cling to the form, from the armpits to the waist, in heavy, angular, and yet not ungraceful folds. The arms, seen through the sleeves of transparent muslin, spangled or flowered with gold or silver, are remarkably plump and rosy. Chains, earrings and brooches are common to both sexes; but ladies wear at least two handsome bracelets, and often as many as five, on each arm. These splendidly bedizened Jewesses, with their fair complexions, rosy cheeks, glossy hair, and big black eyes—which they do not paint, as the Mauresques do, with *kohel*, but leave in their natural style—carry you straight back to the middle ages. You may see Rebecca defying a possible Brian de Bois-Gulbert, in the shape of a saucy captain of Spahis, at every casement.

TOY-MAKING IN GERMANY.—In *All the Year Round* is this bit of gossip about the German toy-makers:—"In Germany the wood work, so far as English importers know anything of it, is mostly in the form of small trinkets toys for children. The production of these is immense. In the Tyrol, and near the Theringian Forest, in the middle states of an ill-organized confederacy, and wherever forest abounds, there the peasants spend much of their time in making toys. In the Tyrol, for example, there is a valley called the Grodnerthal, about twenty miles long, in which the rough climate and barren soil will not suffice to grow corn for the inhabitants, who are rather numerous. Shut out from the agricultural labor customary in other districts, the people earn their bread chiefly by wood carving. They make toys of numberless kinds (in which Noah's Ark animals are very predominant) of the soft wood of the Siberian pine—known to the Germans as ziebelnusskiefer. The tree is of slow growth, found on the higher slopes of the valley, but now becoming scarce, owing to the improvidence of the peasants in cutting down the forests without saving or planting others to succeed them. For a hundred years and more the peasants have been carvers. Nearly every cottage is a workshop. All the occupants, male and female, down to very young children, seat themselves round a table, and fashion their little bits of wood. They use twenty or thirty different kinds of tools, under the magic of which the wood is transformed into a dog, a lion, a man, or what not. Agents represent these carvers in various cities of Europe, to dispose of the wares."

From Bucharest it is reported that the nuns of the cloister of Zamsira had buried their abbess alive in her own cell. A legal investigation into the circumstances has been instituted.

TURKEY.—The Government has just adopted a new liberal measure. This is the opening of the public schools to all native children, whatever their creed.

SOMETHING ABOUT VIDOCQ.

In the early part of last year there appeared in Paris a small volume of about 400 pages, entitled "Memoires de Canler." Canler had been for a long time "*chef du service de surete*," or head of this branch of the police, and some time before he was superannuated he collected and arranged his notes for publication, with the view, as he says, "to fulfil a duty towards society by exposing the events in which he was concerned, as an agent or a witness, and to deduce from them a lesson useful and proper to inspire in young minds a noble repugnance to everything that is vile, contemptible, and shameful." The book contained several curious facts about the working of the secret police, which in the course of his profession had come to his knowledge. It attracted public attention; the first edition was soon exhausted, and the second just appeared when its publication was prohibited, and the impression seized.

Everybody has heard of the notorious Vidocq, who entered on his career as police spy under the first empire. "In 1810," says Canler:

"Vidocq was in the prison of Bicetre awaiting, with other convicts, the departure of a batch for the bagnio from which he had escaped. To a man like him, endowed with a lively imagination and an ardent spirit, the thought of long confinement in a bagnio must have been extremely painful, and he, who so many times had served as cook ('cook,' in police slang, means 'informer'), to the police, found in the baseness of his heart the means, not of regaining his liberty, but of alleviating his position. He offered Mr. Henry, head of the second division of the police, to serve in the prison as *mouton*, the duty of *mouton* being to insinuate himself into the confidence of his comrades, in order to connive at the avowal of their crimes. At the same time he addressed a report to M. Henry concerning several escaped convicts who were then at Bicetre, under false names, and he gave, moreover, such information about thieves who were plaing their trade in the capital as led to their arrest. At that period the Police de Surete did not exist, or more strictly speaking, it existed in conditions that made it null for want of homogeneous elements. The officers of the peace were independent of each other, and each carried on as he pleased the municipal service in his own arrondissement respectively, and a thief who was hunted up too closely in one quarter could with impunity carry his industry to another. Vidocq's reports were examined, and verified. The information they contained was found correct; M. Henry thought that such a man would be invaluable as *mouton*. Vidocq was forthwith employed in that capacity in the prisons of Bicetre and La Force, and received gratuities according to the importance of the prizes he made. M. Henry soon resolved to set him at liberty, but on condition that he should serve as common informer, and should furnish to the Prefect of Police a number of malefactors, the *minimum* of which was fixed, on pain of his being sent back to the bagnio of Brest, from which he had made his escape. He was paid at the rate of a hundred francs per month, besides a premium on every capture he caused to be effected. One of the first he had arrested was a leather-dresser, in whose house he had found a refuge when he fled from prison, and whom he now informed against, truly or untruly, as a coiner. The leather-dresser, together with a physician, a friend of his, was taken up and brought to trial; and they both suffered death in recompense for the hospitality which this pensioner of the prefect of police had received from them. The perfidy of Vidocq was too profitable to allow of his remaining idle. Fear on one hand, and cupidity on the other, made him active beyond measure; and as his being allowed to remain in Paris depended on his furnishing the *minimum* number of heads fixed by the police, he resolved to have recourse to *provocation*, and he made use of these ignoble means with extraordinary address till the return of the Bourbons. The convict police spy then considered that it would prove more lucrative for him to offer his services to the political party, and he gained the upper hand." This new party Vidocq served for some time against his former patrons, in the same capacity.

LIVONIA.—The *Baltic Monthly*, reproduced by the *A. Z. d. I.*, contains a lengthy and very interesting article detailing the sad position of the Jews in this part of Russia. The provincial laws threaten with a fine of ten roubles every one giving shelter to a Jew over a night, and with criminal proceedings should the offence be repeated. Moreover the police in all the villages are ordered to take in custody every Jew that should happen to pass through the district and to deliver him to the authorities. And nevertheless these cruel laws are but rarely enforced, simply because the Jews are a necessity to these provinces. The owners of estates did not discharge the Jews employed by them in their distilleries, simply because the threatened fine must have appeared to them less injurious to their interests than the dismissal of these servants. Jewish tailors, artisans, and mechanics are employed by the Christian population as though they were not legally excluded from the country. The only penalty which these Jews have to pay for transgressing the law is that they must occasionally submit to being robbed of their property by some rogue professing Christianity, as they dare not apply for redress to the authorities. How demoralising this state of affairs must be both to Jews and Christians may be easily imagined. In fact, but for these Jews coming from neighboring provinces, despite the legal prohibition, considering the want of a native trading class, mechanics and skilled artisans, how would the country fare, asks one Baltic cotemporary? Who work for them as tailors, carpenters, locksmiths, and glaziers? All these labors are performed by the Jew, who with a dry crust in his pocket, satisfied with the meanest fare, and sleeping on the bare ground, trudges from village to village in quest of employ. Yet it is he who is singled out by the authorities for persecution, and hunted as though he were the enemy of the population.

ORAN.—There are eighteen Jewish prisoners at Oran. Last year they fasted the first two days of Passover rather than eat unleavened bread, and the other six days they lived upon potatoes roasted on hot ashes. This year the prisoners were not only permitted to receive the food sent them by their co-religionists, but also to assemble morning and evening for prayer, and to hold the סדר (the domestic service on the first and second nights of Passover.) Wine, moreover, was given to them for this service, and they were for the time freed from all labor.

ANOTHER BAPTISM.—The *Cologne Gazette* states the chief of Hebrew community at Berlin has received news from Tourenbourg (district of Frankfort-on-the-Oder) that a little Jewish girl, about ten years of age, who happened to be in the hospital of that town, has been baptized, and that the mother has in vain claimed her child. The mother has applied for justice.

WASHINGTON, ON THE TREATMENT OF MOBS.

On the 31st of October, 1786, General Washington wrote to Henry Lee, then in Congress, giving his views of the manner in which he thought Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts should be treated. We have just passed through a somewhat similar local insurrection in this city, and are threatened with others, here and elsewhere. The advice of so wise and conservative a man as Washington is therefore worthy of the attention of those men in authority, governors of states and others, who may have to deal with the disturbers of the public peace. The passage we quote will be found in Spencer's History of the United States, volume 2, page 213:

"The combination and temper of numerous bodies in the eastern country present a state of things equally to be lamented and deprecated. They exhibit a melancholy verification of what our trans-Atlantic foes have predicted; and another thing perhaps, which is still more to be regretted, and yet unaccountable, that mankind, when left to themselves, are unfit for their own government. I am mortified beyond expression, when I view the clouds which have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned upon any country. In a word, I am lost in amazement, when I behold what intrigue the interested views of desperate characters, ignorance and jealousy of the minor part, are capable of effecting, as a scourge on the major part of our fellow-citizens of the Union; for it is hardly to be supposed that the great body of the people, though they will not act, can be so short-sighted, or enveloped in darkness, as not to see rays of a distinct sun through all this mist of intoxication and folly.

"You talk, my good sir, of *employing influence* to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, *nor* if attainable *that it would be a proper remedy for these disorders. Influence is not government.* Let us have a government, by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured; or let us know the worst at once. Under these impressions, my humble opinion is, that there is a call for decision; know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them if possible, or acknowledge the justice of them and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once. If this is inadequate, all will be convinced that the superstructure is bad, or wants support. To be more exposed in the eyes of the world, and more contemptible, is hardly possible. To delay one or the other of these expedients is to exasperate, on the one hand, or to give confidence on the other, and will add to their numbers for, like snowballs, such bodies increase by every movement, unless there is something in the way to obstruct and crumble them before their weight is too great and irresistible.

"These are my sentiments. Precedents are dangerous things. Let the reins of government, then, be braced with a steady hand, and every violation of the constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE SPIDER'S PARLOR.—There is a little spider in Australia that might, with great propriety, ask the little fly to walk into his parlor; for he has a very neat little parlor with a real door, that opens and shuts on hinges. I think there is no other animal besides man that can make a hinge. It seems wonderful that God has given this knowledge to a little insect we commonly look down upon as among the most insignificant. There are none of his works we can fully despise. "All thy works praise Thee, O Lord." A gentleman discovered one of these little underground spider-houses, and made the acquaintance of the owner, and came often to see him, so as to become acquainted with his habits. He brought him insects for his food every day, and made a certain tap at the door, which the spider soon learned to understand. Then he would come up and push open the door, which was much like the lid of a box, and come out to get his breakfast. After he had received it he walked back into his house and shut down the lid very carefully. The inside was made of web and earth and was as smooth as satin. He leaves his little door ajar at times, and when some silly, peeping insect comes peering round it, for curiosity,

Up jumps the cunning spider,
And fiercely holds him fast.

He does not take him up, but down "his winding stair," and, alas! "he never comes out again."

TAMING FISH.—A little girl residing near a pond in Massachusetts has succeeded in taming some of the fish by throwing crumbs of bread, crackers, etc., into the water. The species called perch seems to be the most tractable and docile. One of them often takes the end of her finger in his mouth, while another will glide gently into her hand and turn on one side, and so remain, apparently reposing, till raised quite to the surface. The little girl walks out on a plank, sustained a few inches above the water, and before she reaches the end of the plank the fish may be seen darting rapidly towards their feeding ground. The larger ones, especially, are disposed to drive off the smaller ones, but she keeps order among them by means of a stick with a sewing needle attached to the end of it, and when one picks a quarrel he gets a stab, and is off at once.—*Country Gentleman.*

CHARACTER.—No two leaves of the forest are exactly the same in form or texture. No two grains of sand from the seashore or the great African desert are identical in bulk or outline. Even the two drops of water most alike in the universe will exhibit some marks of distinction when submitted to the powerful microscope. The law that excludes duplicates from the visible kingdoms of Nature is also a law of the moral world. From Adam to the last man, no two faces will be found exactly the same; and variety in trait and lineament of human character is as inexhaustible as in man's outward appearance. The power which in one man's moral composition is ardent, demonstrative, predominant, in another lies dormant and dead. The craving which in one breast concentrates upon itself the whole mind and will, before its voice can be silenced or its yearnings appeased, is never felt, scarcely understood, by a being of a different organization. The weakness of the weak man is laughed at, in scorn, by the strength of the strong; moral pulp and steel travel side by side, and souls of fine porcelain and delicate crystal tremble in the near presence of iron and granite.

A MONUMENT TO HOMER.—Signor Regaldi, an Italian poet, has written a letter to the Foreign Minister to the kingdom of Greece, suggesting that a monument to Homer should be erected in Athens.

THE ODOR OF FLOWERS, AND THE ENFLEURAGE PROCESS.

The odors of flowers do not, as a general rule, exist in them as a store, or in a gland, but they are developed as an exhalation. While the flower breathes it yields fragrance, but kill the flower, and fragrance ceases. It has not been ascertained when the discovery was made of condensing, as it were, the breath of the flower during life; what we know now is, that if a living flower be placed near to butter, grease, animal fat, or oil, these bodies absorb the odor given off by the blossom, and in turn themselves become fragrant. If we spread fresh unsalted butter upon the inside of two dessert-plates and then fill one of the plates with gathered fragrant blossoms of clematis, covering them over with the second greased plate, we shall find that, after twenty-four hours, the grease has become fragrant. The blossoms, though separated from the parent stem, do not die for some time, but live and exhale odor, which is absorbed by the fat. To remove the odor from the fat, the fat must be scraped off the plates, and put into alcohol; the odor then leaves the grease and enters into the spirit, which thus becomes "scent," and the grease again becomes odorless. The flower farmers of Var, (France) follow precisely this method, on a very large scale, with but little practical variation, with the following flowers; rose, orange, acacia, violet, jasmine, tuberose, and jonquil. The process is termed as said before, *enfleurage*, or inflowering. In the valley of the Var there are acres of jasmine, of tuberose, of violets, and the other flowers named. In due season the air is laden with fragrance—the flower harvest is at hand. Women and children gather the blossoms, which they place in little panniers, like fishermen's baskets, hung over the shoulders. They are then carried to the laboratory of the flowers and weighed. In the laboratory the harvest of flowers has been anticipated. During the previous winter great quantities of grease, lard, and beef-suet have been collected, melted, washed, and clarified. The great success of this process depends on the absolute purity of the grease employed, and no pains are spared to this end. In each laboratory there are several thousand *chassis* (sashes), or framed glasses, upon which the grease to be scented is spread, and upon this grease the blossoms are sprinkled or laid. The *chasse en verre* is, in fact, a frame with a glass in it, as near as possible like a window-sash, only that the frame is two inches thicker, so that when one *chasse* is placed on another, there is a space of four inches between every two glasses, thus allowing room for blossoms. Every *chasse*, or sash, is about two feet long by eighteen inches broad. The flower blossoms are changed every day, or every other day; as is convenient to the general work of the laboratory or flowering of the plants. The same grease, however, remains in the *chasse* so long as the particular plant being used yields blossoms. Each time the flowers are put on, the grease is "worked"—that is, serated with a knife—so as to offer a fresh surface of grease to absorb odor. The grease being inflowered in this way for three weeks or more—in fact so long as the plants produce blossoms—is at last scraped off the *chasse*, melted, strained, and poured into tin canisters.

REGRET AND REPENTANCE.—Every temptation is a sophism, for it sets before us the pleasures of sinning in an exaggerated light, and hides the pain in the dim distance, or places it entirely out of sight. Many have driven the tempter back by reflecting upon the miserable feeling of remorse and degradation which they are sure, from experience, will follow the momentary gratification of a sinful act. When sin has been committed, we may be sorry for it, grieving as the son grieves who feels that he has behaved unworthily and offended a good and noble father; or we may be sorry with that feeling of regret which causes us to be chagrined and indignant only because pride, vainglory, and conceit are called in as mourners over the fall of self. Nature leads us to regret, but Religion teaches us to repent. Repentance is a process of reparation by which the sinner turns his fault to advantage. Not stopping to grieve and chafe over his fall, he manfully acknowledges the wrong done, and sets about discovering the causes of his error in the past, so as to avoid committing it in the future. He thus enlists vice in the only service it can render to virtue, making error serve as a warning against itself, and an incentive to the greater care and watchfulness in the steady performance of duty.

JEWS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—Mr. Vambery in his "Travels in Central Asia," states that there are many Jews in that part of Tartary which is called Great Bokhara. Perfect religious liberty reigns there. In the capital, Bokhara, live many Jews, who occupy a quarter of their own, and are designated by the inhabitants as the most ancient tenants of the city. They are said to be descended from the Jews who stayed in Babylon. They wear as a distinctive mark a kind of a Polish cap on their heads and a rope round their loins. The Hindoos (our traveler is speaking of the Bazaar at Bokhara where all Asiatic nationalities are to be met with) with the red marks on their foreheads and their yellow repulsive face might serve as scare-crows in the largest rice fields, while the Jew with his noble classic features and his splendid eyes might sit to our artists as a model of manly beauty.

At the conversazione given by the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts at Suffolk street Gallery, Pall Mall, London, Viscount de Redcliffe, President, the first medal awarded was to Madlle. Louisa Van Noorden. In presenting it, the President expressed the pleasure he felt in doing so to one who had afforded the society so much real gratification, but it was not so much for her amiability in this respect as for the talent and perseverance she exhibited, and which had gained for her the sympathies and approbation of the society.

IMAGINATION.—The beautiful faculty of the Imagination, when it is properly trained, is a perpetual well-spring of delight to the soul; but when foully or improperly trained, is a source of constant uneasiness. Its functions are mixed up with all our joys and all our miseries. The words Fancy and Imagination are often used as if they meant the same thing; but, in order to be clearly understood in our remarks, we will speak of Fancy as the faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. Fancy is the painter of the soul. Imagination has an ampler mission, and does more than mirror outside objects to the soul. It takes up the conceptions we have formed, and improves on them; arranges them in novel combinations; and, from the exact delineation or portrait of things transcribed through the senses and retained by memory, it works up new ideas, broader, higher, brighter or darker than those found to exist in nature. Imagination is the poet of the soul.

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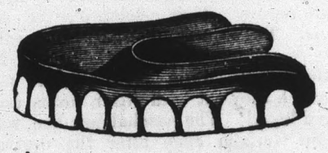

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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Die Lebenswoche.

Wie der hohen Feste Fackel
Sieben Tage ward gezündet;
Also war dem Staubgebornen
An des Lebens Thür verkündet:
„Sieben Fackeln der Decennen
Sollen Deinem Leben brennen!"

Auf der Kindheit Märchenwelt
Ruht der ersten Zauberschein;
Deiner Jugend Liebeshain
Krönt der zweiten Strahlenkranz;
Auf die ersten Mannesthaten
Fällt der dritten Widerglanz.

Wildes Spiel der Leidenschaften
Zehret auf der vierten Mark:
Lasset ihrem eitlen Flimmer
In dem Ernst des Lebens haften;
Wenn der fünften letzter Schimmer
Euch ein halb Jahrhundert barg.

Denn die beiden letzten Flammen
In der Weisheit Oel getaucht,
Schlagen himmelwärts zusammen
Und das Leben ist verhaucht!
Diesseits strahlt die sechste zurück,
Jenseits streift der siebenten Blick.

Solcher Festgang ist die Lebenswoche,
Dir verlieh'n vom Herrn der Himmelsschaaren:
Rein und lauter bist Du hergekommen,
Rein auch kehre heimwärts zu dem Reich der Frommen.

Ferdinand Golz.

(Für den „Hebrew.")

Ein jüdisches Künstlerleben.

Von Leopold Jacoby.

IV.

In solche Wanderschaft hinein begab sich nun unser junge Wolf, zwar kein sogenannter Chasan, sondern ein schreibender Bocher, der mit seiner Kunst nicht Ohr sondern nur aufs Auge wirken konnte; aber auch er hatte viele Wanderkollegen zu jener Zeit, wo die Freiheitsideen der französischen Revolution ihre Strahlen über die preußisch-polnischen Grenzen hinaus sandten, und wo der Beginn der Menschen- und Völkerrechte und die Niederwerfung des Glaubensvorurtheils sich zunächst in einer vom jüdischen Element vielbenutzten Freizügigkeit von Rußland und Polen nach Deutschland hin kundgab. Manche an der kommerciellen und Künstler-Welt heut hochgefeierte Namen leiten von dieser stillschweigend anerkannten Freizügigkeit her den ersten Aufgang ihres Glücksterns ab, und auch dem Helden unserer Geschichte sollte sie, wenn auch keine Millionen und keinen weit schimmernden Ruhmesglanz, so doch schließlich einen gemüthlich sicheren und behaglichen Lebenshafen. Vorläufig aber war das Ziel der Reise unseres jungen Kunstreisenden die bekuppelte Polenhauptstadt Warschau, wo er den frommen Kaufmann aufsuchen sollte, an dem er empfohlen war, und manche Woche und mancher Monat verging, ehe er dahin gelangte. Diesen weiten Weg aber so lange Zeit hindurch mit dem Zehrgelde zurückzulegen, das er von Hause mitbekommen hatte, war sicherlich eine Art des Wanderns, die den Namen „Kunstreise" in vollstem Maaße verdient. Doch war damals die Lösung dieses Problems nicht schwer, wie unser Wanderer selbst zu seiner freudigen Ueberraschung inne wurde und die Sorge um das Durchschlagen bis Warschau war schon nach wenigen Tagen das, was ihn am wenigsten drückte.

(Forts. folgt.)

(Der unregelmäßigen Ankunft der Ueberlandpost wegen können wir diesmal keine längere Fortsetzung obiger Geschichte liefern. D. R.)

(Correspondenz des Hebrew.)

Berlin, 15. Juni 1865.

Das preußische Abgeordnetenhaus zählt jetzt 4 Mitglieder jüdischer Religion. Außer den früher bereits genannten (Dr. Johann Jacoby, Dr. Kosch und Reichenheim) ist vor einigen Monaten hier in Berlin ein noch junger jüdischer Mann, der Assessor Lasker, aus einer Mitbewerberschaft, welche die glänzendsten Namen aufzuweisen hatte, als Sieger und Abgeordneter für den dritten Berliner Wahlbezirk hervorgegangen. Derselbe hatte bereits mehrmals Gelegenheit, sich als ein schlagfertiger und glänzender Redner hervorzuthun, namentlich in jener ewig denkwürdigen Debatte der diesjährigen bewegten Session, die ihren Weg weit über Deutschland und wohl auch über Europa hinaus gefunden hat, wo ein Berliner Stadtgerichtsrath in wahrhaft niederschmetternden Worten die entsetzlichen Schäden unserer einst so hoch gerühmten Justizverwaltung aufdeckte, mit welchen die nun 4jährige Reaction das Land gesegnet hat. Zwei Tage vorher hatte im Hause die Verwerfung der Reorganisationsvorlage stattgefunden, bei welcher Gelegenheit der Abgeordnete Jacoby eine jener klassischen Reden hielt, die in der Verfassungsgeschichte Preußens schon so oft epochemachend gewesen sind. Der Eindruck seiner wenigen Worte spiegelt sich wieder in den nachfolgenden Betrachtungen, die eine hervorragende Provinzialzeitung an der Spitze ihres Blattes brachte:

„Die feste Stellung, welche das preußische Abgeordnetenhaus vor dem schleswig-holsteinischen Kriege einnahm, und die sie in letzter Zeit verloren zu haben schien, ist reichlich wiedergewonnen und zwar wiedergewonnen durch die Führer der Fortschrittspartei, oder wie wir sie angemessener nennen durch die Führer der alten demokratischen Partei. Die Bahn brach der alte Bahnbrecher Johann Jacoby, und sein 60jähriger Geburtstag hat ihm den von Freundeshand verehrten Lorbeerkranz als das verdienteste Zeichen der Anerkennung für das selbloseste Kämpfen für Bildung und Freiheit, welches die Geschichte kennt, gewiß zur rechten Zeit auf das edle, muthige Haupt gedrückt. Seine markigen, einfachen, prunklosen Worte gegen die Reorganisation klangen in allen Schichten des Volkes wieder. Er hatte dem Volksbewußtsein Ausdruck gegeben; das was er sagte, denkt der Hochgebildete, denkt der einfache Handwerker und Arbeiter. Es giebt wohl Leute, die bei den Namen Johann Jacoby's rothes Flimmern vor den Augen bekommen, die an Barrikaden und Straßenkampf denken, denen der Königsberger Arzt und Philosoph ein Gegenstand des Schreckens ist und die ihre Stellung und Vermögen zu verlieren fürchten, wenn er sollte mehr Einfluß haben. Wie würden diese guten Leute sich wundern, wenn ihnen ein kleines, gebücktes Männchen mit kahlem Schädel, zwei lockigen Haarbüschen an den Seiten des Hauptes, gekrümmter Nase, milde und weich geformten Lippen, mit sanften hellen Augen in gern lächelndem Ausdruck entgegenkäme! Wundern würden sie sich gar nicht, wenn dieses Männchen mit irgend etwas Handel triebe, so wenig unterscheidet der oberflächliche Blick sein Aeußeres von jener unschuldigen Gattung betriebsamer Handelsleute. Nur der feste, wenn auch sanfte Blick, nur die hohe, gewölbte Denkerstirn, nur der energische Ausdruck des schmalen Kopfes würde ihnen allmälig die Bedeutung des Mannes besser angezeigt haben. Aber wohl schwerlich haben sie sich so den Verfasser der 4 Fragen gedacht. Den Mann, welchen das deutsche Parlament an König Friedrich Wilhelm den Vierten absandte, ihm die Krone des geeinten Vaterlandes anzubieten, der furchtlos, voll Schmerz über die getäuschte Hoffnung in die geschichtlichen Worte ausbrach: „Es ist das Unglück der Könige, daß sie die Wahrheit nicht hören können".

Wohl ist Johann Jacoby eine Zierde des preuß. Parlaments, und das Volk verehrt ihn, wie kaum einen zweiten seiner Vertreter, während die Junker- und Hofpartei noch immer von demselben wüthenden Haß gegen ihn erfüllt ist, wie damals, als sie nach dem ersten Bekanntwerden jener Aeußerung in ohnmächtiger Wuth nach einem Stricke schrie, um den „Juden" daran zu hängen. Man kann darüber streiten, ob nicht das obige Haus schweres Unrecht thut, nach solchen Faustschlägen ins Gesicht, wie sie ihm das Ministerium Bismarck fast täglich versetzt, überhaupt noch weiter zu berathen. Doch wenn man die, trotz des Waltens der neuesten Aera, immer noch nicht völlig genug ausgerottete Loyalität und Hofunterthänigkeit im Lande berücksichtigt, so kann man kaum anders, als das pflichttreue Weiterverhandeln mit einer solchen Regierung, welches bei der völligen Hoffnungslosigkeit jedes praktischen Erfolges den Einzelnen gewiß Selbstüberwindung genug kosten muß, bewunderungswürdig nennen. Einen tiefen Eindruck macht die Versammlung, wenn man sie in einer ihrer bewegten Sitzung, wie sie die letzten Tage wieder brachten, von der Zuschauertribune überschaut, und wer, wie Schreiber dieses, Gelegenheit hat, kontinuirlich solchen Sitzungen beizuwohnen, wird nicht leicht ein interessanteres Studium finden, seine Menschen- und Characterkenntniß zu bereichern, als hier. — Einen grelleren und komischeren Kontrast kann man sich dagegen kaum denken, als wenn man vom Abgeordnetenhaus dieselbe Straße hinunter nach dem anderen Ende derselben in nächster Nachbarschaft des Kriegsministeriums befindlichen Herrenhause wandert. Während das Gebäude des Abgeordnetenhauses selbst in sehr bezeichnender Weise für unsere ganzen politischen Zustände von oben her sonst absichtlich vollständig verwahrlost wird, so daß erst neulich zwei Mitglieder der schlechten Bauart des Hauses, dem fortwährenden Zuge darin ꝛc. zum Opfer fielen, ist das Herrenhausgebäude geleckt und geputzt, wie ein alter eitler Narr, der den Dandy spielt. Parfüms durchziehen das ganze Haus. Aber all' der Moschusduft, der ja überhaupt meist in Leichenzimmern angetroffen wird, vermag den Verwesungsgeruch nicht zu verwischen, der Einem in die Nase steigt, wenn man nur einer einzigen Verhandlung dieser junkerlichen Versammlung mit angesehen hat. Man weiß nicht, was man mehr bewundern soll, die Geistesöde und Trostlosigkeit, die sich in jedem der hier gesprochenen Worte offenbart, oder die absichtliche und höhnische Verläugnung alles dessen, was die wirklich gebildete Welt Schönes und Edles kennt. Die Plattheit der Gedanken dieser mittelalterlich-uckermärkschen Granden und des ganzen Krautjunkerthums, das sich hier konzentrirt zusammenfindet, spricht sich in den Worten eines ihrer Geistesgenossen aus dem Abgeordnetenhause (von der feudalen Partei) aus, mit welchen derselbe neulich die Tribüne der zweiten Kammer schändete: „Für Bildung und Wissenschaft, meine Herren," rief dieser edle Ritter (sein Name ist Graf Wartensleben) „habe ich, ehrlich gesagt, kein warmes Herz; Sie sind mir schon viel zu klug." — Im Herrenhause ist, wie alles Mittelalterliche, so auch der wüthendste Judenhaß in ganz besonderer Weise vertreten; komisch ist dabei nur, daß dieselben Leute, die bei jeder Gelegenheit auf die „Juden" schimpfen, in ihrem eigenen Sitzungssaal als einzigen Schmuck die Büste eines Mannes aufgestellt haben, der allerdings mehr Geist besaß, als alle Herrenhäusler mit sammt ihren hundertjährigen Ahnen zusammengenommen, der aber doch nichts mehr und nichts weniger als ein Jude war, nämlich „Stahl", oder wie er bis zu seinem 30. Jahre hieß: „Benjamin Levy". Allerdings ließ er sich später taufen, aber seine Fähigkeiten und Rednertalente hat er doch sicher schon als Jude gehabt; denn: „Wasser thut's freilich nicht!" — Von diesem bornirten Judenhaß und zugleich von der ganzen sittlichen und Bildungs-Stufe, auf der diese „Herren" stehen, kann nichts so unparteiisch Zeugniß ablegen, als folgende Aeußerungen aus einer gestern im Herrenhause von Hrn. Senft von Pilsap gehaltenen Rede, über welche heute mit mitleidigem Kopfschütteln die ganze Stadt spricht und die von dem Schreiber dieser Zeilen wörtlich stenographisch nachgeschrieben sind: „M. H., wir haben eine große Kalamität im Lande, die alles zerrüttet und zerstört. Das sind die vielen Fortschrittszeitungen, die zum größtentheil von jüdischen Leuten geschrieben werden. Sie stehen in Verbindung mit dem enormen Reichthum eines fremden Volkes, welches in immer größeren Massen bei uns einwandert. (Der erschreckte Leser wird hier vielleicht an eine neue Auflage der „Völkerwanderung" denken; es sind aber blos die „Juden" damit gemeint.) Von diesen Zeitungen kommt alles Unheil, sie zerstören die Sittlichkeit im Volke, vernichten den Bauernstand, wollen die Schulgesetze abschaffen (!), befördern die Ehescheidungen (!!) und verhöhnen jede Autorität. (Aha!) Diesen Schlechtigkeiten, diesen niederträchtigen, scheußlichen Bestrebungen muß ein Ende gemacht werden. — Man spricht immer von der öffentlichen Meinung. Meine Herren, ich kann hier nicht ganz das rechte Wort wählen, mit welcher Art Weibsbild ich die öffentliche Meinung vergleichen möchte (Bravo!). Dieses „Bravo" kam aus der Mitte des Hauses und haben damit die entzückten Zuhörer ihre volle Uebereinstimmung mit den Worten des hochgräflichen Redners an den Tag gelegt. — Ein Commentar zu diesen echt ritterlichen Gefühls- und Gesinnungsanschauungen ist überflüssig. — Der geneigte californische Leser wird daran vielleicht bemessen können, welche schließlichen Aus- und Ansichten ihm zu Theil geworden wären, wenn der amerikanische Krieg anders geendet und er vielleicht das Glück gehabt hätte, in die Hände und in die Staatsgewalt der südstaatlichen Barone zu kommen, denn Junker bleibt Junker, wie der Stier plump und der Esel grau ist, dort wie hier. X....y.

Dublin. — Bei der letzten internationalen Ausstellung bemerkte man auch unter anderen bedeutenden Firmen, die hier ihre Produkten ausstellten, diejenige des den Lesern dieser Blätter rühmlichst bekannten Herrn Moritz Fischer, Porzellanfabrikanten aus Herend in Ungarn. Seine Kgl. Hoheit, der Prinz von Wales, der am 11. Mai die Ausstellung besuchte, schenkte den Erzeugnissen des Herrn Fischer, die in ganz Europa verbreitet sind, ganz besondere Aufmerksamkeit. Er drückte seinen Beifall dadurch aus, daß er ein großes Dessert-Service bei ihm bestellte. „Israelit"

Tunis.—Herr Salomon Liebrecht aus Breslau, der in Jerusalem wohnt, bereiste vor nicht langer Zeit einen großen Theil von Nordafrika. Derselbe theilt uns über Juden und jüdische Zustände unter Anderem Folgendes mit.

In Gerbi, einer Stadt auf der Insel gleichen Namens, sind die israelitischen Einwohner in Kleidung ꝛc. von ihren übrigen Brüdern in Afrika ausgezeichnet. Jeder Mann ohne Ausnahme trägt nur kurze Hosen aus Leinwand und ein kurzes Hemd darüber. Die Frauen sind tief verschleiert, so daß auch nicht das Geringste von ihrem Gesicht sichtbar ist. Ich stellte mich dem Chacham vor und ersuchte ihn, mich in einige Häuser zu führen, um für einen wohlthätigen Zweck wirken zu können, für den ich ausgesandt war. Er erklärte sich mit Vergnügen dazu bereit, — wie überhaupt die Israeliten dort sehr gastfreundschaftlich und wohlthätig sind,—aber an jeder Thüre, an die wir kamen, pochte er zuerst, damit, wie er mir sagte, die Frauen sich entfernen und in ein anderes Zimmer begeben könnten.—Daß in Gerbi viele Israeliten wohnen, möge daraus erhellen, daß es dort acht Synagogen und einige Bate Midraschim gibt, die reich dotirt sind.

Von Chaiti in Oran reiste ich ungefähr 5 Stunden zu Land nach Moskana und von da 12 Stunden weiter nach Zohita, wo circa 40 jüdische Familien wohnen. Unter diesen zeichnet sich besonders R. Mardachai Elimelech durch Gastfreundschaft und Wohlthätigkeit aus. Er bietet jedem Fremden Wohnung, Kost, Kleidung und Geld an, und fühlt sich förmlich glücklich, wenneiner bei ihm recht lang bleibt.

Von da reiste ich 4 Tage lang durch die Wüste nach Lokowat (Algerien) und von da nach Bemsab. Dieser Ort liegt hoch auf einem Berg und ist mit einer Mauer umgeben. Die Häuser sind aus Lehm erbaut; kein Fenster oder Kamin befindet sich da, sondern oben in der Decke ist ein viereckiges Loch, durch das Licht und frische Luft eindringt und der Rauch sich entfernt. Die Synagoge ist ein schmales langes Gebäude, an dessen Wänden ungefähr 50 Laden für Gesetzesrollen angebracht sind. Die Hitze ist hier so groß, daß sich frisches Fleisch nicht hält. Die Nahrung besteht aus getrocknetem Fleisch, zu welchem man Kuskusu und Brannt-Branntwein verzehrt. Die jüdischen Einwohner sind sehr fromm, und namentlich der Sohar wird mit grenzenlosem Eifer studirt. Ihre Tracht ist ganz wie die der Falascha's. Wenn ein Fremder hinkömmt, so wird er jeden Tag von einem andern בעל הבית eingeladen, der sich dann durch die Annahme der Einladung im höchsten Grad geehrt fühlt. Unsere dortigen Brüder sind sehr industriell, die meisten sind Gold- oder Silberarbeiter, und die Frauen haben große Webereien.

Auch jüdische Beduinen, die eine Art von nomadischem Leben führen, traf ich auf meiner Reise. Von Tunis reiste ich 1½ Tagereisen nach Fassa nnd von da 2 Tagereisen nach Testor. In diesen beiden Orten wohnen viele Israeliten. Von hier kömmt man in eine hochgelegene Gegend, von wo aus das Auge ringsum nichts sieht als weiße Zelte aus Leinwand. Diesen Ort nennen die Araber Schereschs. Das Vieh weidet unweit der Zelte, welche Leuten von verschiedenen Confessionen angehören. Diese sind alle gleich gekleidet und bewaffnet und sprechen die arabische Sprache. Doch fiel es mir gleich auf, daß Viele von ihnen jüdische Ceremonien beobachteten, und wirtlich wohnen hier friedlich unter den Muhamedanern über 100 jüdische Familien. Jedr besitzt neben seinen Heerden von Ochsen, Schaafen, Ziegen, Kameelen ꝛc. ꝛc., noch einiges Grundeigenthum, das sie bearbeiten und dessen Ertrag sie in die umliegenden Städte liefern. Unter diesen zählt Elkav circa 100 Familien, die unserer Nation angehören. Auch sie wohnen in Zelten unter den Arabern. Alle diese Nomaden-Beduinen besitzen wenig Kenntnisse, leben aber streng religiös und je die einzelnen Niederlassungen haben einen Chacham, de, zugleich auch Vorbeter und Schächter ist.—1½ Tagereisen von hier befindet sich schon die algierische Grenze. „M.E.J."

Polen. — Die Feuersbrünste grassiren in Litthauen und Reußen noch immer in erschreckender Weise. Am 2. d. M. brannten in dem Städtchen Grobek im Gouvernement Wilna 108 Wohnhäuser, die Griechisch-katholische Kirche, die Synagoge und 3 jüdische Bethhäuser ab, wobei zwei Kinder den Tod in den Flammen fanden. In der Stadt Borysow im Gouvernement Mohilew waren einige Tage vorher 295 Wohnhäuser, andere Gebäude ungerechnet, 73 Kaufläden, die Griechisch-katholische Kirche, die Synagoge, 5 jüdische Bethäuser, 2 Branntweinmagazine und 1 Apotheke ein Raub der Flammen geworden. In Weißreußen sind außer zahlreichen Städten und Dörfern mehrere große Wälder durch Feuer verheert worden. Im Gouvernement Kiew kamen im April und der ersten Hälfte des Mai 83, im Gouvernement Podolien in derselben Zeit 69 zum Theil erhebliche Brände vor. Die Dörfer werden nicht minder häufig und schwer als die Städte vom Brandunglück betroffen. Das dadurch herbeigeführte Elend wird noch vergrößert durch die herrschende Theuerung und Mißernte. Die Wintersaat ist zum Theil durch die Winterkälte, die Sommersaat durch die im April und Mai herrschende ungewöhnliche Dürre zu Grunde gegangen. Die Dürre hat sich auch auf Ukraine und die Südrussischen Gouvernements erstreckt und der Entwickelung der Saaten sehr geschadet. In der Ukraine und selbst im Gouvernement Kiew haben auch schon die Heuschrecken ihre verheerenden Züge begonnen. —

Rom, Ende Juni. — Mit der von den Klerikalen gerühmten Behandlung der Juden im Kirchenstaate steht es doch noch herzlich schlecht. Als Beweis diene ein neulich einem Israeliten für den kurzen Aufenthalt von noch nicht zwei Wochen in Velletrie von der bischöflichen Behörde ausgestellter Erlaubnißschein. Derselbe besagte: „Dem N N. wird hiermit der Aufenthalt in dieser Stadt auf 10 Tage, jedoch lediglich für erlaubten und honneten Handel, gestattet.

Während dieser Zeit darf er nicht später als eine Stunde nach Sonnenuntergang in sein Domicil zurückkehren und dasselbe nicht vor Sonnenaufgang verlassen; auch darf er sich nicht den Klöstern, Conservatorien und anderen unter bischöflicher Jurisdiction stehenden frommen Stätten nähern und sich in keinerlei vertrauten Verkehr oder Gespräch mit einem Christen einlassen. Handelt er einer dieser Bestimmungen zuwider, so wird er mit Gefängniß und einer Geldbuße von 5 Scudi bestraft, welche letztere den frommen Stiftungen zufall.

Velletri, 7. Mai.

Der General-Provicar Argenti.

Ramsgat. — Der wohlthätige Sir Moses Montefiore hat beschlossen, zehn schöne und gut möblirte Landhäuser erbanen zu lassen, welche von ebensoviel Personen, welche sich ausschließlich mit dem Thorastudium befassen, bewohnt werden sollen. Sie und ihre Familien werden mit allen Lebensbedürfnissen versehen. Jede Wohnung wird einen Hofraum und einen wohl angelegten Garten erhalten. In der Mitte dieser Häuser wird sich ein Gebäude erheben, das zum Versammlungshaus für alle diese Studirende dienen soll. Der Grundstein zu diesem heiligen Etablissement wird in den nächsten Tagen gelegt werden.

(Corriere Israelitico.)

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A CONCISE VIEW OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND ULTIMATE AIM OF THE MASONIC INSTITUTION.

BY ONE OF THE CRAFT.

Freemasonry is a peculiar system of morals, taught in allegory, and illustrated by symbols. It was evidently instituted by a class of virtuous men, with the praiseworthy design of cultivating the knowledge of truth, the practice of virtue, and promoting universal happiness among mankind. "Masonry," as Bro. James Watson truly observes, "has the Omnipotent Architect of the Universe for the object of its adoration and imitation, His great and wonderful works for its pattern and prototype." These definitions show at once the close affinity there exists between Masonry and Religion. It were unnecessary to dwell on this point, as it is not, and cannot be disputed by any one who has taken the initiative step in Masonry, which teaches him that the Holy Bible, the revealed word of God, is our chief guide and the basis upon which our work rests; and that no infidel can be admitted into our mysteries.

But while Freemasonry is thus closely connected with religion, while it teaches the pernicious tendency of infidelity, and shows that the foundation upon which our structure rests is the belief and acknowledgment of a Supreme Being; yet it prescribes no particular religious rites or ceremonies; it inculcates no doctrines but such as all religious denominations agree upon. One of the ablest writers on this subject justly observes, that, "in contemplation on the wisdom, goodness and power of the great architect of the universe, the Turk, the Jew, and the Christian, can join in adoration; all agreeing in the grand, essential and universal principle of religion, the worship of a Deity in whose hands are the issues of life and death—though differing in some more minute tenets peculiar to each." And is it necessary that this admirable system of union for the best of purposes, should be destroyed by the introduction in a Christian lodge of the doctrine of redemption, which must offend the Turk—or of the name of Christ as the Son of God, which offends the feelings of the Jew; or in a Turkish lodge of the name of Mahomet, which must offend both Jew and Christian, and thereby defeat the universality of an excellent institution? No! we are brethren. God has taught us so to call each other. The innate principle of sociality persuades us that we are so. When the lodge is closed each departs, uninfluenced by the other; the Jew to his synagogue, the Christian to his church, and Turk to his mosque, as fully impressed as ever with the rectitude of his faith. Thus, Freemasonry, though it strongly recommends the duties of religion to our practice, is not a peculiar system of religion. Yet there are some of our most eminent brethren and brightest masons, who in the honest zeal for the religion they profess, endeavored to establish an intimate and necessary connection between Masonry and Christianity. Whilst they admit that Masonry is not exclusively Christian, they still maintain that it is more particularly adopted to the Christian religion, and that the genius of Masonry can assimilate with no other religion so completely as with Christianity. They go even so far as to assert that Masonry was intended to perpetuate, in the mind of man, the salvation of his soul through the sacrifice of Christ.

But these ideas, though emanating from great and learned men, are happily not the prevalent opinions among the fraternity. The sentiments we have just alluded to, are those of the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, supported by several other intelligent masons, from all of whom, however, we most respectfully beg to differ.

Masonry, we repeat it, teaches no particular system of religion. But if there be any religious system more closely connected with the institution than others, *it is Judaism*. This is what we will now endeavor to elucidate. We will endeavor to show—1. That Freemasonry was originally instituted by professors of the Jewish faith. 2. That in its progress it has been framed, shaped and modeled after the customs and manners of the Jewish mode of worship; and 3. That in its ultimate design it aims at the same great objects which are the ultimate design of the Jewish religion, viz: the diffusion of general knowledge of the one true God, and the promoter of general happiness among mankind.

We are to show then, in the first place, when and by whom Freemasonry was institnted. It will be at once perceived that this task involved some difficulty, since the authenticated records which can guide us in our inquiry afford but scanty information, and cast very little light on the subject. The only course by which we can arrive at the most probable truth, is by way o conjectures and inferences; yet we think those inferences sufficiently reasonable to place our assertion in a clear light. Some writers have placed the origin of Masonry at the very earliest periods of society. Some had the boldness to state that Enoch and Lamech were arch masons; others again, that it took rise in the time of Noah; while some trace its chronology so far back as the world's creation.

To us, however, it appears quite evident that the art of masonry could not have been known before such articles as stone and mortar were brought into use. Now the fi st record we find in Scripture of the use of these materials, is at the Tower of Babel, nearly two thousand years after the creation. But at whatever period the art of common masonry may have originated, let it be remembered that ours is not an institution of operative, but of speculative masonry. It is our object then to investigate at what period, and by whom, that was founded. At the same time it should be borne in mind that though there is a vast difference between operative and speculative masonry, yet the latter derives not only its name, but also its origin, from the former. This appears from the very name the society bears. It might have been called free-carpentry, or free-architecture. The society for the cultivation of the seven liberal sciences, would appear a very suitable name. The simple act of brick laying or cementing stones together by means of mortar, has in itself nothing admirable or beautiful, and is generally confined to a class of illiterate men. The title of mason has in itself nothing sublime that we should borrow the appellation for a society which has virtue, justice a d truth for its foundation, and which tends to the development of man's noblest qualities. The institution must therefore owe its name to some accidental circumstance. The name Freemasonry shows that the institution must have originated at some period when the art of operative masonry was called into especial requisition to produce some extraordinary piece of workmanship, which, in strength and beauty, was to excel all that existed before; some magnificent and excellent piece of architecture, such as the Temple of Solomon. By c nfounding the ideas of operative and speculative masonry, many have endeavored to trace the origin of our fraternity to some peri d when the art of building was first introduced. They supposed that the builders, stone-cutters, hewers, and others engaged in the building of Solomon's Temple, were all Freemasons. Now the number of persons so engaged was 183,300—30,000 of whom were Jews, the others Gentiles. But is it to be supposed that all these men, selected merely on account of their profession, and among them it is ve y likely there were many of inferior character, is it probable that these were all examined and found fit subjects to have the Masonic degrees and privileges conferred upon them, and subsequently initiated into the mystic order? A secret revealed to a number of individuals taken at random, and to so large a number at one time, could scarcely be expected to remain a secret. "The secret of the Lord is for those that fear him, to them He makes known His covenant;" is the l nguage of the Royal Psalmist, whom, we firmly believe, was the first founder of the Freemasonic institution.

TO JEWISH FREEMASONS.

We call the attention of Jewish Masons to the following extract from *Phillipsohn's Judenzeitung* of May 21st.

"To-day the 25th anniversary of the Royal patronage of the Masonic fraternity in Prussia, will be celebrated. Our Jewish brethren are not only uninvited, but have been expressly interdicted from attending and participating in the same."

To the American Freemason who has been taught that Masonry recognizes no religious distinctions among men, save that necessary acknowledgement of the existence of a Supreme Architect of the Universe, this will seem strange; especially will this spirit of intolerance and bigotry appear more manifest, when the work of the Jewish craftsman has never been found inferior to that of his Protestant or Lutheran fellow-laborer, but has always borne that strict inspection which has entitled him to receive his "accustomed wages."

The position occupied by the Jewish Masons of this country, demands that this studied insult shall not pass unnoticed. This bigoted attempt to destroy one of the most ancient landmarks of the institution is a promeditated wrong, of so foul and treacherous a character as to meet the sternest disapprobation and condemnation of all good men and true Masons.

If sectional prejudice is allowed to enter the sacred portals of Freemasonry, then will her fair forehead soon be laid in the dust, and we can at once bid farewell to that unity and brotherly-love, which is "so good and so pleasant to behold."

Jewish Masons! From the quarries in distant lands the voice of your fellow-craftsman is heard. The cloven hoof of intolerance has already laid its searing impress upon the bright escutcheon of your order, which gleams with

"That hieroglyphic light
Which none but craftsmen see."

If you are willing to be banished from your well-beloved field of labor, if you are satisfied to be ostracised from among the faithful workmen, if your ears are to be gladdened no more by the sound of the gavel, and your eyes forever closed to the design upon the trestle board, then fold your arms in silence and rest in confident security! But if ye are men, in whose bosoms the spark of honor is not yet extinct, if ye are yet true to yourselves and to Masonry, then will an earnest protest go up from every lodge, and no voice will be silent, no arm powerless to protect and defend the "Ancient and honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons" from the attack of bigotry and the assaults of fanaticism. Do this, and you will show to the world that you are "worthy and well qualified" to be Masons, and it will be an ornament to your fame that will shine with more brilliance and greater lustre, than silver jewel or embroidered regalia. Prompt, vigorous and united action can accomplish much, and we hope that our brethren will remember this, and "govern themselves accordingly."—*N. Y. Jewish Record* July 14 1865.

THE steamer now due from the East, will bring back a number of well known and respected co-religionists. They are as follows: H. W. Stein, M. Livingston, S. A. Wormser, L. P. Dormitzer, S. Sachs, and Edmund Godchaux; also Major-General Halleck, who is to command the Division of the Pacific Coast.

THE SABBATH.

It is somewhat remarkable that the present exhibits the Hebrews in an anomalous position. Whilst San Francisco has three congregations, two worshiping in their own synagogues, and two new synagogues fast approaching completion, the very first principle of Judaism is neglected. What are the uses of stately edifices, if our people do not observe the great and imperative command to observe the Sabbath? This is the corner-stone of our faith, ranking foremost among the commandments, as a sanctification of the creation of the world. "To remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," is the most obligatory injunction laid upon the Jews; yet but few, in these days of mammon and false Gods, obey it. Without a presence at the synagogue, in some cases, and in others the immediate return to worldly avocations after the ceremonies of the morning, our people stand before the world as living lies, for they repudiate the great essential tenet of our faith. If we do not observe the Seventh day, we might as well abjure all the other articles of our faith and join the Christian church. We know that there are Jews and Jewesses residing in our city, who have from motives of policy forsaken all the outward manifestations of the faith, and while they do not profess to be Gentiles, they are nevertheless neither Jew, Christian or Pagan. But these are not the class of Sabbath-breakers we desire to influence. We speak to the wealthy and influential, whose habits in a measure direct public opinion among their own creed. What use can the synagogue be to the man, who hurries through the service to reach his store on Saturday and labor there, increasing his gains? The force of public opinion must be brought to bear and effect a reform, as the habit has become a source of disgrace, being a by-word in the mouths of our Christian neighbors. As it is, the Sabbath is most criminally neglected by a large number of our co-religionists. It is no error on their part, but wilful and knowing violation of the sanctity of the great law which binds Israel together. The devotion paid to all observances of our religion, has kept the Jewish people together as a distinct class through long years of persecution. Abate that vigilance, and by degrees the bond of unity is broken, and the whole fabric crumbles. One evasion leads to another, until step by step the Hebrew passes in transition to almost an infidel, observing no form or creed, save such as may be dictated by his own selfish views or to suit his own peculiar circumstances. Aside from the evil influences on the rising generation, Sabbath-breaking has always been held a most heinous offence, and its penalties are among the most severe enunciated in the Pentateuch. "Thou who violatest shall surely be put to death." "The soul of the Sabbath-breaker shall be cut off from his people." Such are the distinct declarations of the Mosaic Code.

The New York *Jewish Messenger*, in speaking on this subject, very pertinently remarks:

"We know that many there are who satisfy their pliant conscience by the assertion that, were they to observe the Sabbath day as commanded, they would lose their business connection, that their neighbors of the Jewish persuasion who also defile the Sabbath, would secure increased patronage at their expense. Now, if this were said by some poor mechanic, who has to live from hand to mouth, who has some reason to complain of hardship, seeing that he is called upon to lose two days out of seven, although we could not ease his burden, we would yet offer him our sympathy; but it is remarkable that this son of toil seldom complains; *he* enjoys his Sabbath; but it is the rich man, the 'merchant prince,' as he is termed, who fears to lose custom. He who has been so signally favored as to possess abundant means, it is he who should show an example. He, for fear of losing a trifle in the present, risks, perhaps, all in the future. Is it not high time, that men should set "their houses in order?" What avails all professions of religion, what utility in all the splendid structures we raise to the glory of Heaven, if the worshipers transgress the command, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy?'

"We may, probably, be accused of censuring too severely the class of Sabbath-breakers, but our sense of duty constrains us to use plain language. The violations are too general, they meet us in the highways and byeways, they are noticed in the public gardens and the parks. Men, and women too, without a blush of shame themselves, although causing others to blush for them, are seen in their conveyances on the Holy Sabbath day, refusing even to let their beasts rest, lest the thought should be forced on them that the beast of burden enjoys the Sabbath, which they defiantly ignore. These and other violations compel us to offer our opinion, that the course they pursue, unless checked by public sentiment, or their own sober second thought, will, in its far-spreading influencee, threaten to do serious mischief to the collective body of I raelites, who are unjustly held responsible to the members of another faith for these public violations. Let it not be out of place to remark that Israelites will never obtain the respect of their neighbors of another creed, unless they observe the Sabbath. Intelligent Christians respect consistent Israelites, and have but little confidence in the integrity of those who, week after week, hold the Decalogue as of no importance. We have written thus much, not for the sake of 'scaring' Israelites, or to exhort them to duty; for, if the Bible, with its terrifying representations, fails in causing the effect of producing good Israelites, what can our poor words accomplish? But we do so, so that we may not be accused of fearing to give offense or losing favor or patronage; for what do all these things amount to, balanced against the worth of one immortal soul? Let us hope that our readers will digest what we have placed before them, and cause them to submit to a little self-denial in the present uncertain life, for the sake of enjoying happiness in the world to come; and this can best be secured by 'observing the Sabbath day,' as it is commanded. Then it will be well with them, and posterity will revere their memory."

ON the arrival of the steamer *Del Norte* from Crescent City, which is hourly expected, the body of Mr. J. Weil, who was lost on the ill-fated *Brother Jonathan*, will arrive.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Pavilion, which has been opened over ten days, has met with great success, and there is no abatement in the number of visitors that daily frequ nt it. Something new is sure to be found, go when you may, and even attractions previously seen appear to have new interests. To give an adequate idea of the interior, with an account of the innumerable articles exhibited, or to present anything like a current record of the events and scenes hourly occurring and passing within the Exhibition, would far exceed the limits of our paper. We must content ourselves with remarking that the display of home industry, skill and enterprise, is creditable and satisfactory; while the arrangements and fitting up redound to the good taste of the Committee under whose direction they were made. We will here remark, that our co-religionists have not only shown their liberality in visiting the Fair, but a number of them placed articles there, which reflect credit upon the makers, as well as our own people.

The New England Kitchen, presided over by Aunt Susan, is quite a happy feature, and while drawing in crowds of guests, also manages to foot up quite a handsome sum of money for a very deserving cause. Every evening Aunt Susan prepares for the enjoyment of all comers, and a variety of entertainmen s are provided for old and young. The picture gallery is beautifully arranged, and presents a fine appearance. N. M. Klain, the well known View Artist, has a number of very interesting pictures and glimpses of scenery, that attract the attention of all. Below we append a list of a few of the articles placed on exhibition.

Van Tassel, the well known hatter, has a show case of fine citizens' hats of his own manufacture. Kerby & Byrne's stand of elegant silks, cloaks and domestic goods, is one that never fails to attract a crowd of lady admirers. Kohler displays a magnificent case of vases and musical instruments. B. D. Wilson, of the Lake Vineyard, displays very fine samples of his wines, and takes a rather prominent position. Squarza the renowned, is without a rival in the Fair, his punches are beautifully and tastefully arranged; he also exhibits a novel invention in the shape of an Oil Extractor for the purpose of extracting the essentials from fruit. The San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, Heyneman & Co., agents, have a large display of Cassimers and Woolen Goods of every hue and description. In the musical line, Jacob Zech takes the lead, and shows three pianos of his own make, which for tone and design can compare with any on exhibition. Goodman & Co.'s display of Furniture is really rich and magnificent, and one of their most beautiful articles is a great spring-backed chair of their own manufacture, beautifully trimmed. B. L. Solomon & Son's display of Upholstery Goods and Paper Hangings is rich and elegant, and attracts the attention of all who visit the Fair. F. H. Rosenbaum & Co. have on exhibition the patent silvered French Plate Mirrors, for which they are the sole agents. Newman & Bro. exhibit two Settes, one Rocking Chair, and two small Chairs, all made of willow and somewhat novel. The Singer Sewing Machine has a very conspicuous place, and the working of the machine is admired by all, especially the most useful Folding Top Case, which embodies three important things, 1st. Protection to the machine when not in use; 2d. It makes a fine table when it is in use for the work to rest upon; 3d. It is not only ornamental but highly useful in the highest degree. Teubner & Hoffman's Show Cases of all kinds receive a deal of praise, as they are exquisite pieces of workmanship. M. Greenberg & Co. have samples of California Cotton, which compares with that of the East. Meyer & Jonasson's Cloaks attract the attention of the ladies, who are highly pleased with their style and manufacture. Dannebaum, Katzenstein & Co. display a beautiful case of Fancy Goods, Laces, etc. The rich and heavy assortment of Furs, Skins, etc., of J. C. Mayer & Sons, is very tasty, and speaks well for that house. C. A. Fletcher's suits of Boys' Clothing are the neatest and most durable on exhibition. Ward & Son's Shirts and Collars receive the praise which they well deserve. Strahle has on exhibition a most beautiful Billiard Table, richly carved, also an elegant imitation Rosewood Centre Table of Italian marble. C. C. Keene, one case of Accordeons and Flutinas, with new inventions, all of home manufacture and fully superior to any we have ever seen. R. Liddle & Co. make a beautiful show of Guns, Pistols, and Fishing Lines.

In our next issue we will give a further acccunt; but we would advise all who have not yet visited the Fair with their families, not to let this oportunity go by of seeing the largest and most interesting exhibition of skill and workmanship ever given on this coast.

BENEVOLENT.—We notice that the distinguished pianist Gottschalk announces a grand concert at Platt's Hall, on next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the "French Benevolent Society de Secours." The occasion will assuredly be superb so far as artistic talent is concerned, for the programme embraces the names of Signorina Brambilla, Signor Morelli, Louis Schmidt, Scott, Evans, and a number of others, who have all kindly and generously volunteered their professional services in aid of a charitable and deserving object.

TARGET EXCURSION.—On Sunday next, the California Grenadiers will celebrate their second annual target excursion and picnic at the Railroad Park, Oakland. Parade by the company, shooting for prizes, and other amusements, portend a happy time.

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.—The soiree given by this Club last Tuesday evening, even eclipsed in brilliancy its predecessors, bearing conclusive and speaking evidence that the reputation of the Society for select and social entertainments remains untarnished and unexcelled. After the company had done justice to the edibles so abundantly provided at the supper table, a ceremony altogether novel and unique (but none the less acceptable on that account), was introduced. A chaste and elegant pair of ear-drops of California manufacture, presented by one of the Club, was raffled for—the fortunate winner being Miss Rebecca Jacobs. The irrepressible satisfaction visibly beaming on the countenances of all present (on that of the y ung ladies especially), amply recompensed the committee for their unremitting endeavors to please. The wish to participate always in these social re-unions found an echo in the hearts of all assembled.

SAN FRANCISCO AMATEURS.—We looked in at Turn Verien Hall on the occasion of the last dramatic representation of this society, and were gratified to find a large and select audience. Some of these youthful histrionic aspirants possess considerable talent and ability; in fact, the leading star, Mr. Robert Fulford, will bear favorable comparison with many of our local professionals. Entertainments like these deserve encouragement, as they tend to elevate the mind, while affording at the same time much social pleasure and enjoyment.

U. O. R. M.—SAN FRANCISCO STAMM.—At a regular meeting, held on last Sunday evening, at the new Hall on Pine street, the following members were duly elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term, and were also installed by the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of California:—A. B. Louis, Ober-Chief; Alex. Klebs, Unter-Chief; D. Harris, Bei-Chief; L. Marks, Recording Secretary; I. Simon, Financial Secretary; L. Miller, Treasurer.

THE DEGREE OF REBECCA CONFERRED.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax conferred the degree of Rebecca on the wives of no less than seventy members of the Order of Odd Fellows, at Dashaway Hall, last Saturday evening—the Odd Fellows' Hall being too small to accommodate all. This is the largest number upon whom were conferred the degree at one time, since it was established in 1851.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Antonio Sassovitch, *alias* Mach, who was convicted a few weeks since of murder in the first degree for killing Edward Walter, a respected co-religionist, on the night of the 23d of June last, full particulars of which were given at the time in this paper, was sentenced on Monday last by Judge Dwinelle of the Fifteenth District Court, to be hung on the 28th day of September next.

PRESENTATION.—At a regular meeting of the Golden Gate Stamm No. 74, U. O. R. M., held on Wednesday evening, 23d inst., the Past Chief, B. Roth, was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, by his brethren of the Order, in acknowledgment of the great services rendered by the recipient of the gift to the Order of U. O. R. M., and particularly to the "Golden Gate Stamm."

I. O. B. B.—At the regular meeting of Ophir Lodge No. 21, on Wednesday evening next, P. P., S Epstein, will extemporize on the "Principles of the Order." Brethren are cordially invited to be present."

COMPLIMENTARY.—A number of our influential citizens have tendered to Mr. Maguire a complimentary benefit, as some slight acknowledgment of his efforts in furnishing the public with a most delightful series of operatic entertainments. While confessing that Mr. Maguire has done his duty nobly, we regret to state that the public have sadly failed in not according their patronage freely to the luxury offered them, consequently the management has sustained a heavy financial loss. The benefit will take place on Monday night, at the Academy of Music.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—Volunteer Engine Co. No 7 have engaged the Opera House for a benefit on Friday, the 8th of September. The community are much indebted to the fire brigade, who risk life and limb and devote their time and strength for the good of others. The record of "No 7" is second to none in the department, and we hope on the occasion of their benefit they will meet with a deserved support.

SALE OF SEATS.—The Congregation Sherith Israel (Stockton street), will sell their seats for the coming year, at their Synagogue, next Sunday morning.

COMPANIONSHIP.—A soldier who marches into action, with a solid phalanx of comrades around him, experiences very different sensations from the lonely picket, who stands guard at the silent outlet of a wood, or under the crest of a rock in the wilderness. The first is energised and fired by the power of a whole legion, of which he is a part, while the second has but a solitary will, and one right arm to depend upon in case of a danger which may break upon him, from any quarter, at a moment's warning. The inventor, the discoverer, the leader of his age, the man of great heart and powerful mind, are nearly always condemned to the complete isolation of the solitary *vidette*. Genius must outstrip the multitude in its rapid forward strides; it soon leaves far behind the common public; passes one by one, the few who herd not with the crowd; and, at length, being alone, it finds that, in leaving behind the ignorance of mankind, it has also left its sympathy. To have genius is to be alone.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has sanctioned a decree in virtue whereof Jews will be admitted to all communal offices in those places in which they are permitted to reside.

Die Oper in der Academy of Musik.

Mittwoch, den 23. August wurde zum Benefiz des Sig. Orlandini die Oper „Masandieri" (Text nach Schillers „Räuber") aufgeführt.

Von allen, aus der Fabrik Verdis hervorgegangenen Werken, ist dieses das ärmlichste. Mit Ausnahme eines Duetts und eines Quartetts, die sich durch manche hübsche, zum Theil originelle Harmonien auszeichnen, sind die übrigen Nummern meistens höchst oberflächlicher Natur, ohne jede Erfindung oder sonstigen, musikalischen Werth.

Die großen, himmelanstrebenden Gedanken und die, die größte und unmittelbarste Lebensfrische athmenden Worte unseres unsterblichen Dichters sind hier rücksichtslos gemißhandelt und zur Carricatur hergbgezogen.

Die Scene, wo Franz Moor von schrecklichen Gewissensqualen gepeinigt, sich wie ein Wurm elend im Staube krümmt, worin doch nach der Absicht des Dichters der Hohepunkt und die ganze Moral des Stückes gipfelt, ist in diesem Libretto gänzlich gestrichen, so daß Franz, nachdem er seinen Vater durch die falsche Nachricht von dem Tode Carl's scheinbar getödtet, nicht wieder auf der Bühne erscheint und der Zuschauer über das fernere Schicksal dieses Ausfurs der Menschheit in vollständiger Ungewißheit bleibt.

Auf dem Piogramm sind die Namen der zwei Brüder, wahrscheinlich in Folge eines Druckfehlers, verwechselt.

Was die einzelnen Leistungen der Sänger betrifft, so gebührt Signorina Brambilla die Palme des Abends. Ihre Stimme sprach sehr schön und leicht an, sie sang mit mehr Gefühl und größerem geistigen Ausdruck, als gewöhnlich und machte den wohlthuenden Eindruck einer fertigen Leistung.

Auch Sig. Sbriglia war seiner Aufgabe vollständig gewachsen und verdient namentlich der Vortrag eines Andante im ersten Acte besondere Anerkennung.

Sig. Orlandini hatte mit starker Heiserkeit zu kämpfen, welche die ruhige und freie Entfaltung seiner sonst schönen Stimmmittel beeinträchtigte. Einige bedeutende Detonationen waren sehr störend und dürfen bei einem Sänger, der ein erstes Fach bekleidet, nicht vorkommen.

Das Ganze ging für eine erste Vorstellung ziemlich gut zusammen und ohne die großen Anstrengungen des Herrn Reiff, wäre die Aufführung einigemal aus den Fugen gerathen.

Chor und Orchester waren meistens an ihrem Platze und thaten nach Kräften ihr Bestes; nur eine reinere Stimmung zwischen den Holz- und Blechinstrumenten wäre sehr wünschenswerth.

Geistl. Konzert in Platt's Musik Halle.

Unter diesen Namen wurde letzten Sonntag von dem Germania-Verein das erste Concert unter der Leitung der Herren Herold und Smitz gegeben. Das Programm zeichnete sich durch Reichhaltigkeit und Mannigfaltigkeit aus. Ein Andante aus einer Mozart'schen Simphonie, ein Arrangement aus Traviata, so wie die Freischütz-Overture wurden musterhaft ausgeführt und gaben Zeugniß von der Tüchtigkeit des Orchesters und dessen Leiter. Das Bestreben verdient alle Aufmunterung, und die deutschen Einwohner unserer Stadt sollten nicht verfehlen, sich an diesen Aufführungen zahlreich zu betheiligen.

Geld anzulegen. Manche Leute wissen nicht wie sie ihr Geld, welches sie erspart haben, anlegen sollen. Es gibt manche solvente Sparbanken in der Stadt, die sichere Zinsen gewähren. Unter ihnen erkennen wir die „California Building u. Loan Society," von der Herr Mooney Präsident ist, als eine solche an, die auf dauernde und solvente Prinzipien gegründet ist.—Es ist eine Joint Stock Compagnie, auf 50 Jahre incorporirt, hat über dreihundert Theilhaber und ein festes Capital von $250,000. Ein Panic kann diese Gesellschaft nicht leicht treffen, da die Actien-Besitzer zu zahlreich sind, und den Deponenten hinreichende Sicherheit gewähren, abgesehen von dem ausgedehnten Besitz, den die Compagnie in allen Theilen der Stadt eignet. Wir glauben deshalb, daß sie dem Deponenten volle Sicherheit gewährt und wir sehen aus ihrer Anzeige, daß sie den Deponenten hohe Interessen zahlt. *

Italien. — In Ancona, welche Stadt früher zum Gebiete des Kirchenstaates, dem Bagno der europäischen Juden, gehörte, in diesem selben Ancona, in welchem vor einigen Jahren noch kein jüdisches Kind in eine öffentliche Schule aufgenommen wurde, hat der Gemeinderath jüngst 700 Lire für eine israelitische Mädchenschule votirt; der Unterrichtsminister verwilligte 200 Lire für dasselbe Unternehmen. E. J.

BORN.

In this city, August 18, to the wife of H. Zacharias a son.
In this city, August 21, to the wife of Louis Sloss, a son.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the Brother Jonathan, Miss Shirpser, born in Thorn, Prussia, aged 18 years.

The uncertainty of life was but too truly proven by the death of the young lady, to whom these few lines are dedicated. She left us with bright hopes and anticipations, the bloom of youth on her cheek. And as we bade that last farewell, how those words "Good bye, we'll meet again," sent a chill through my whole frame. It cast evil forebodings, alas, that were but too speedily realized. Scarce a week had elapsed, when the news of that terrible disaster reached us. The shock was terrible. The father, mother, sister, brother, and acquaintances thronged together uttering faint whispers of hope. But now three weeks have gone by, and all hope is blasted. May God in his infinite mercy, grant strength to the aged father and mother, to sister and brother, and relatives of the deceased, to enable them to bear up under this terrible infliction. We can in justice add, the parents have lost a good and loving daughter, the poor and needy a good friend, and society a gem.

She gone from earth forever
That child beloved by all,
In vain we seek and ask—
She answers not our call.

She little thought one week
Would bring stern death so near,
That life would leave that cheek,
The wave her only bier.

She's gone where angels dwell,
On high within the sky,
And in the breast of many
Her memory ne'er can die.

She's left a doting mother,
She's left a loving sister,
She's left us all to mourn her
May God in heaven greet her.

A FRIEND.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I. O. B. B.

The members of Ophir Lodge No. 21, are hereby notified to attend their next regular meeting to be held on **Wednesday Evening Next**, P. P., S. Epstein, will deliver a Lecture on "The Principles of the Order." Members of sister lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

By order,
L. SCHERK, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

PLATT'S HALL.

Tuesday Evening, August 29,

A GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY

GOTTSCHALK,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

French Benevolent Society de Secours,

ON TUESDAY EVENING AUGUST 29.

The following distinguished Artistes have kindly volunteered their services:

SIGNORINA BRAMBILLA, the celebrated Soprano;
SIGNOR MORELLI, the eminent Baritone;
LOUIS SCHMIDT, the distinguished Violinist;
Messrs. GUSTAVE SCOTT and EVANS, the distinguished Pianists.

TICKETS .....ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats Fifty Cents Extra.

☞ Ticket Office open on Friday.

SECOND ANNUAL

Target Excursion

AND PICNIC

..OF THE..

CALIFORNIA GRENADIERS,

Will be held on

Sunday, August 27th,

..AT..

RAILROAD PARK, OAKLAND.

The Company will march from their armory to the Oakland Ferry at Half-past Eight o'clock, A. M.

Upon arrival at the place of excursion there will be a

DRESS PARADE,

After which

Target Shooting.

For the entertainment of guests and the public Two General Targets will be put up and prizes shot for.

Tickets for the Excursion:.....Fifty Cents.

Are to be had of the undersigned committee and at the place of excursion.

COMMITTEE:—Capt. S. Lion, Lieut. B. Triebe, Corp. J. Schmidt, Secretary Chas. Schuetz, Private J. G. Oatman, Private H. Delgen.

The Oakland Ferryboats will run on this occasion as follows:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO: 7 45, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A.M. 1, 3, 4, 5 15, 6 30 P. M.
FROM OAKLAND:—6 45, 7 45, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A.M. 1 30, 3, 4, 5 15 P. M. au25

Siegrist's Museum

MARKET STREET,

Opposite Second, SAN FRANCISCO.

Open Daily from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M.

F. GILBERT, Proprietor.

This splendid establishment has been entirely renovated, and particular care has been taken to make it suitable for the entertainment of Ladies and Children.

The Great Promenade,

IS SUPPLIED WITH

WAGONS DRAWN BY DOGS,

AND A

Beautiful Shetland Pony,

(THE SMALLEST IN THE STATE,)

Which are always at the service of the Children.

A Beautiful Stage has been erected upon which Professor Siegrist will exhibit his

TRAINED DOGS,

An immense amount of CURIOSITIES, which will be increased daily, are also on exhibition.

The Wax Figures,

Which have been lately imported from Europe, are especially worth inspection.

☞ Particular care has been taken to make this a PLACE OF AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN, where Entertainment and Instruction will be combined.

Prices of Admission, 25c., Children, 15 cents.
au25-1m

SECOND
SACRED CONCERT

....BY THE....

Germania Soceity,

...AT...

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

....ON. ..

SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20th,

....UNDER THE....

DIRECTION OF MESSRS. R. HEROLD AND JOS. L. SCHMITZ,

TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

SINGLE TICKETS, - - - 50 Cents.
Packages of Six Tickets - - $2 50

To be had at the door, and at Gray's, Salvator Rosa's, and Kohler's Music Store. au18

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY ST.,

DRY GOODS, to Suit all Climates and Persons, are to be found at

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.'S.

The Handsomest and Best Assortment of Dresses, for the Street, the House, for Balls, or Parties, can be found at

Kerby, Byrne & Co.'s.

Without doubt the Dry Goods Store of Kerby, Byrne & Co., is the best and cheapest place at which to buy Dry Goods of any description. Their stock is replenished by every steamer from New York, and everything new and fashionable in the Dry Goods line is to be found at their store. No old stock is allowed to remain on hand, but our goods are sold at less than cost at the end of every season.

Kerby, Byrne & Co.,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.
au25-4m

J. STRELITZ & CO.'S

METROPOLITAN

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,

NO. 23 SECOND STREET,

Between Market and Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO.

ROAST AND GROUND COFFEE ALWAYS ON HAND,

Also, All Kinds of Spices, as

CLOVE, PEPPER, CINNAMON, GINGER,

&c., &c., &c.

Dealers in the interior will be served at Low Rates. Call and see for yourselves.

25 SECOND STREET, Bet. Market and Jessie.
au25-3m

Nctice of Removal.

A. FENKHAUSEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS NUMEROUS friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED from Kearny street to the more convenient and larger building

809 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, opposite the Pioneer Hall.

General Depot of the Celebrated Star of the Union Stomach Bitters,

Known all over the Pacific Coast, and to be had at all wholesale and retail stores. These Bitters are entirely vegetable, and a sure remedy against Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. Notwithstanding that all articles used in the preparation of this most costly Tonic have increased greatly in price, I am prepared to sell at the same rates as before.

San Francisco, August 21, 1865. au25-3m

קהל בית ישראל

THE CONGREGATION

BETH ISRAEL

Hereby Inform the

Members of Hebrew Faith

THAT FOR

ROSH HASHANNAH AND YOM KIPPUR

THEY HAVE ENGAGED

Dashaway Hall,

On Post Street, Bet. Kearny and Dupont,

Which will enable them to accommodate a larger number of worshipers than at their usual place at 108 Dupont street.

With the well known conveniences and decorum the public will be satisfied; also with the Readers, who are well and favorably known in this community.

☞ Worship will also be held at 108 Dupont St.

For admission apply at the following places.

R. JACOBSON, 125 Post street,
W. WOLF, 619 Sacramento street.
J. KASPAR, 526 Merchant street,
S. GOLDMAN, 72 First street,
N. LIVINGSTON, Kearny street,
S. HENRY, Pacific street,
S. SAALBURG, 8 Kearny street,

And on the day before the Holydays, at the place of worship.

Free tickets to those who are not able conveniently to procure them otherwise, may be had on application to Mr. Adolph Samuels, President, 225 Post street, near Stockton. aul1td

GOLDEN EAGLE EXCHANGE

AND BILLIARD SALOON,

23 FOURTH ST. bet. Stevenson and Jessie.

L. LEVIN, Proprietor.

The proprietor of the above Saloon desires to inform his friends and acquaintances, as also the public in general, that he has opened this saloon in A No. 1 style, having the best kinds of liquors and the finest brands of imported Havana Cigars constantly on hand. Every one can satisfy himself by giving him a call. au25

New Advertisemtnts

The San Francisco and Pacific

LEAD PIPE

AND

SHOT WORKS,

CORNER HOWARD and FIRST STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE **Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead.** Orders for any of these articles left at the Office of the Works, or at 116 and 118 California street, will be promptly filled.

LEAD PIPE,

Sheet and Bar Lead,

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED RATES,

au-251m By THOS. H. SELBY, California St.

C. D. WYMAN,

SIGN PAINTER

320 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Two doors below Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Signs Furnished at Shortest Notice and at Lowest Rates.

GOLD LETTERING ON GLASS

Done in a Superior Manner.

BLOCK LETTER SIGNS.
au25-3m

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL

Seats in the Broadway Synagogue, for the approaching holydays, can be procured by applying immediately at 218 Battery street.

B. REINHART,
au26 Chairman Seat Committee.

HOOKER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

COAL, METALS, ETC.

Nos. 117 and 119 California street,

SAN FRANCISCO. au25

ALAMEDA PARK HOTEL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Alameda Park Hotel is now open under the most favorable auspices. Guests can rely on the very best treatment, at San Francisco prices. Everything provided for the house being of superior quality, and under the direction of one of the most celebrated caterers in the State.

Proprietors: ROWANE & (McDONALD of Oyster notoriety.) au25-3m

D. BUHSEN'S

SALOON AND PUBLIC GARDEN,

OAKLAND POINT,

Opposite Railroad Park, (First Railroad Station.)

All who make an excursion to this part should pay the above establishment a visit. The best wines and liquors only are kept at the bar, and a perfect cook takes care that first class meals and a good lunch are always at the service of the visitors. A No. 1 Cigars always on hand.

Everything will be done to insure the comfort of guests. Prices reasonable.

au25-tf D. BUHSEN, Proprietor.

Removal! Removal!

CITY OF LYONS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The Undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he

WILL REMOVE

ON OR ABOUT

The First of October,

TO HIS NEW STORE,

KEARNY STREET, NEAR PINE

He therefore offers his large stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

Hosieries,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And everything appertaining to

FANCY GOODS,

....AT....

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

We call particular attention to our

LARGE STOCK OF GARIBALDI'S.

STAMPING neatly Executed from One Thousand Choice Patterns.

☞ Call and judge for yourself!

J. MERZBACH,

646 SACRAMENTO STREET,

aul1 Near Kearny.

REMOVAL.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO

Gun and Rifle Makers,

....AND....

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORTING TACKLE.

Have Removed to

538 WASHINGTON STREET,

Below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

jy21-1m

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft, von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital
$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

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J. W. Brittain, importeur,
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Regelmæssige Directe Postdampfschiffahrt zwischen
Bremen, Havre, und New York, via Southampton.
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auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen
London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M., Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag, Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttga und allen grossesren Stædten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie **Schenkungs-Urkunden** werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von **Bremen und Hamburg** via New York, zu haben bei

Hernhard Gattel
519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenktliche Ablieferung garantirt von

ap20 tf **Bernhard Gattel,**

Chebra Achim Rachmonim

מנין של ראש השנה and יום כפור

MINJAN FOR THE COMING HEBREW HOLYDAYS.

We, the undersigned Committee of Chebra Achim Rachmonim, are happy to inform our friends and the Hebrew Public in general, that we have succeeded in obtaining Platt's Lower Music Hall, for the purpose of holding Divine Service there during the coming holydays.

We also beg leave to inform all parties wishing to procure choice seats that as there is a great demand for them, they would do well to purchase tickets as soon as possible.

Platt's Hall is one of the most convenient and best ventilated halls in the city, and offers conveniencies for ladies not surpassed anywhere.

Particular attention paid to the convenience of ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Committee:

L. SCHOENBERG, 32 Clay street,
CHARLES GROSSLICHT, and
H. BERNSTEIN, 16 Second street,
L. LICHT, cor. Sacramento and Sansome,
Also of
LOUIS EHRLICH, No. 130 Third street,
P. FUNKENSTEIN, 834 Dupont street,
N. LEVY, Eureka Saloon, Corner California and Montgomery streets. jy28

And all members in general.

KOHN & KIND,

AUCTIONEERS,

AUBURN, Placer County.

We will offer for sale

IN THE NEW TOWN OF COLFAX,

BUILDING LOTS,

On the 26th of August.

Colfax will be the nearest place by railroads for the business of Grass Valley, Nevada, San Juan, Downieville, Iowa Hill, Forest Hill, Toad's Valley, Michigan Bluff, and Yankee Jims,

Which Business will Insure its Stability and Permanence.

aul1-td

WANTED,

A CHASAN,

Who Understands Reading the Torah,

DURING

ROSH HASHONAH AND YOM KIPUR,

For an Interior Town.

Apply to
aul1-1m KLINE & CO., 420 Sacramento St.

Cotton Sewing Twine

OF ASSORTED SIZES—FOR SALE AT NEWMAN BROTHERS',
jy7 Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street

GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

....AND....

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

..AT..

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

JAMES H. CUTTER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

NO. 511 FRONT STREET.

☞ Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by every steamer. je23

C. RHINE,

IMPORTER OF ALL KINS OF

Leaf Tobacco,

407 MERCHANT ST.,

Near Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

je2

F. C. Belden. | J. C. McDonnell.

To Housekeepers and Families.

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc., CHEAP—can have their wants supplied by calling at FRANCIS C. BELDEN & Co.'s, 612 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank. fe3

Bernard B. Steinbrink,

Importeur und Händler von

Schreibmaterialien, Geschäftsbüchern, ꝛc.,

No. 35 Zweite Straße.

Europäische und Atlantische Zeitungen und Magazine, welche ich direct importire, liefere ich Abonnenten auf das Pünktlichste in's Haus zu den billigsten Preisen.

Bestellungen vom Lande werden rompt besorgt.

Adressire Post Office San Francisco.

Lodge Seals and Engraving of every description neatly executed by

B. B. Steinbrink.

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET

San Francisco. de25 tf

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

105 Montgomery St., near Sutter, San Francisco,

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help.

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c. Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c. jy28

The Celebrated Dancers

M'LLE. CAROLINE ACOSTA AND MONS. WIETHOFF'S

DANCING ACADEMY.

M'lle Caroline Acosta and Mons. Wiethoff take this opportunity of informing the citizens of San Francisco that they are opening a PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY for instruction in all styles of Dancing, both Society and Theatrical.

☞ Inquire at the International Hotel, from 12 o 4 o'clock. jy21

NOTICE.

J. IVANCOVICH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to

NOS. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET,

Where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. y14-3m

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Eureka Exchange

und

BOWLING SALOON.

In L. Götze's Building, Pine Straße,

Maguire's Academy of Music gegenüber,

jn30-1m Die Eigenthümer.

FRED'K ZECH,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT 214 Post street, between Dupont and Stockton.

Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

Gosnell's Hair Brushes.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY IN London, for sale at

NEWMAN BROTHERS',

jy7 Nos. 406 and 408 Battery St

James A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | **Eugene Kelly,** New York.

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NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

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De Rham & Co.	New York.
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Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

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Stettin,	Frankfort a'M.,
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And Other German Cities.

ARE FURNISHED AT THE

Prussian Consulate,

San Francisco, by

H. HANSSMANN,

220 Front street.

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London,
Hamburg,
Bremen,
Berlin,
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In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SPEYER,

526 Washington street,

mr31-3m

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

DR. LIBBEY,

OF

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,

Will execute, in every department of his profesion,

Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc

As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,

Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

my26-3m

B. CARSON,

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SACRAMENTO STREET,

Cor. of Montgomery, Under Donohoe, Kelly & Co.'s Bank,

SAN FRANCISCO

WEDDING,
RECEPTION,
AT HOME, and
VISITING CARDS,
NOTARIAL SEALS and
DOOR PLATES,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

je16

FAUST CELLAR

BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON,

Cor. Clay and Moutgomery Sts.,

A. L. THIELE, PROPRIETOR.

jy28-3m

PAUL NEUMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Rechts-Anwald,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND JACKSON STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy21-3m

REMOVAL.

HENRY NEWMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Manufacturer of California Quartz Jewelry in all its Branches,

Has Removed from 126 Montgomery Street, to

NO. 13 SECOND STREET,

Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

Something New!!

LOUIS SCHUCH

Begs leave to inform the public of California that he has established a

MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY,

In the City of San Francisco,

It being the first and only one of the kind in America

Having had several years experience in the manufacture of Meerschaum Pipes in the largest factories of Paris, Vienna, Turin, etc., and having availed himself of the latest and most improved machinery and tools for the manufacture of the same, he feels confident that he can supply the wholesale and retail dealers in California with a Genuine article, and at a much less price than they can possibly be imported.

I will agree to forfeit one hundred dollars for each and every Pipe purchased of me that does not prove to be genuine.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of GENUINE AMBER, which I manufacture into Mouthpieces, Stems, Beads, Rings, etc.

Repairing of all kinds neatly done, and at short notice.

Manufactory, **No. 12 SANSOME ST.**, near Market. au18-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on valcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

RELIEF! RELIEF!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.

Those who are afflicted with the PILES, and wish to be relieved of their suffering, would do well to call at

C. SICHEL'S

Hairdressing Saloon,

620 COMMERCIAL STREET,

A few doors above the United States Branch Mint.

my26

GEO. TIEMANN & CO.'S

New York Branch

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT AND TRUSS OFFICE,

NO. 218 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House.

☞ THE TRADE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

J. H. A. FOLKERS,

je2-4m SOLE AGENT.

GERMAN HERRINGS,

SMOKED HERRINGS,

LIMBURGER CHEESE,

GREEN CHEESE,

SWISS CHEESE,

CALIFORNIA HONEY, FRUITS, JELLIES AND JAMS, PICKLES IN VINEGAR, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, ETC.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

Bartlett & Shaw,

NO. 76 WASHINGTON MARKET,

je23

"THE BIVALVE"

Oyster Saloon,

AND CHOP HOUSE,

NO. 640 MARKET STREET,

THREE DOORS BELOW KEARNY ST.

W. NOLTING & W. SPREEN,

Have just opened this establishment, where they will be happy to meet their friends. Give us a call.

☞ Private entrance for Ladies, jy14

To the Lovers of Sport.

GUS,

LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN IN CONnection with the

SHOOTING GALLERIES.

At the WILLOWS, begs to inform his friends and the shooting public that he is ever ready to

SHOOT A FRIENDLY MATCH

With any and all comers. Always on hand, a good supply of

Turkeys, Chickens, and Pigeons,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The proprietor would also respectfully inform the

Lovers of the Invigorating Game of Ten Pins,

That in order to keep pace with the time, he has REDUCED THE PRICE TO

Twenty-five Cents per Game. au4-1m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEIGANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.

no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4 3m

כשר כשר

BOARDING.

JOSEPH STEEN,

532 MISSION ST., Bet. First and Second,

(Late of Santa Clara.)

The undersigned has opened a Strict Kosher Private Boarding House, and is now ready to accomodate lodgers with or without board, and boarders, at moderate prices.

The rooms are fitted up in the best manner and are very large.

Families can be accommodated with suits of rooms. JOSEPH STEEN.

au18-1m

CHICAGO HOTEL,

(Fireproof Building.)

320 PACIFIC ST., Bet. Battery and Front.

C. W. HEIMBURG & CO., Proprietors.

(Late of Von Heimburg's Hotel.)

The above hotel, which has been under our management for the last two years, to the general satisfaction of all our guests, we take the liberty to remind our friends and acquaintances, as well as the public generally of this well established hotel.

The building is thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. The rooms are well arranged for families or single persons.

The table connot be surpassed by any in the city.

A coach bearing the name of the hotel, will convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

Deutsches Gasthaus.

E. W. HEIMBURG. au18-1m HERMANN DROSTE

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 6 Brenham Place, Frank's Building.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 12 to 2 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

---

B. HAMBURGER, Successor to

HAMBURGER, BROS.,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.,

306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to. jy21

Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,

316 and 318 Washington street, and 317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

---

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House,

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,

No. 517 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy28

R. B. DALLAM. C. W. ARMES. G. W. ARMES

ARMES & DALLAM,

Importers and Jobbers of

Wood & Willow Ware

BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,

And Manufacturers of

California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,

217 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

an18-3m

LOUIS SCHMIDT,

Teacher of Music,

112 POWELL STREET

Near O'Farrell, SAN FRANCISCO.

mr31-3m

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner & the shortest notice. al13m

---

SOMETHING NEW!!

WM. DICKMAN,

..OF THE..

Photographic Gallery

NAHL BROS. & DICKMAN.

121 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Has succeeded after many trials to bring the so-called Photo-Miniature or Sun Pictures on Porcelain to their greatest perfection. They are colored by the well-known artist Carl Nahl. Specimens of this new and beautiful style of picture can be seen at the gallery, No. 121 Montgomery street, between Bush and Sutter. jy21-3m

---

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OE PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted.

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.

de16

UNION SALT WORKS,

NOS. 308 AND 310 FRONT STREET,

Between Sacramento and Commercial Sts.

HAS TAKEN ALL THE 1ST PREMIUMS in this State for four years past; and is the only place where an article of good

TABLE OR DAIRY SALT

can be found—it being perfectly clean, dry and free from bad smell.

A. B. WINEGAR,

je9-3m Proprietor.

B. M. Atchison, | **P. A. Rodgers.**

B. M. ATCHISON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Pickles,

CURED MEAT,

Honey and Cranberries,

Fresh Rancho Butter and Eggs received daily, and Eastern Butter by every steamer, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Families supplied, and Goods delivered Free. Consignments solicited.

NO. 7 OCCIDENTAL MARKET,

Opposite Second Street, San Francisco,

jy14

LUDEMAN'S

Pioneer Junk Store,

(Formerly on First Street,)

REMOVED TO 587 MARKET STREET,

One Door Below Second.

Tools of every kind, Books, Furniture, and everything else bought, and the highest prices paid. Old Iron, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, etc., wanted.

Just received, a small lot of **Real Meerschaum Pipes**, and for sale, or exchanged for goods of every description. Also, Pipes cleaned and polished for 50 cents to $1 50 a piece. Pipes repaired and silver mounted. WM. LUDEMAN,

au18-3m 587 Market Street.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

..FOR THE..

MAMMOTH SALOON!

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly at

Kihlmeyer's MAMMOTH SALOON!

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufactory of P. Liessenfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting Gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand.

For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHLMEYER,
N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apel House
jy7

REMOVAL.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

Have Removed to

NO. 417 BATTERY STREET
je23-tf

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON

(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)

NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25-3m

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.

☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.

de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture

BEDDING MATTRESSES

&c., &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD

O'BRIEN & WARD,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

610 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Bet. Merchant and Clay - - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to

ja7 tf JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.

Identical Saloon,

COR. BATTERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

LIQUORS, WINES, AND BRANDIES,

Are to be had at the Bar.

☞ A First Class Hot Lunch set every day.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,

Widow of the Late H. I. Isaacs.

D. P. LEVI, Business Manager. au11-3m

SAMUEL GRAFF & CO.'S New Cigar Store,

539 CLAY STREET,

Near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Always on Hand a choice assortment of

HAVANA CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES

&c., &c. au11

LESSONS IN THE ART OF SINGING.

SIGNOR MUZIO,

HAVING DECIDED TO REMAIN FOR A few months in this city, is ready to take pupils in the art of singing. SIGNOR MUZIO will give single lessons and will also form classes at his rooms, No. 11 Cosmopolitan Hotel. See the circular in the music stores. jy14

CABINET ORGAN & MELODEON BOOKS

Instructions, Exercises and Music.

Zundel's, $2 50. New Method, $1 50. Carhart's, $1 50. American School, $1 50. Model, $1 50. Winners Perfect Guide, 75. Melodeon and Cabinet Organ without a Master, 75. Green and White's Instructor, 75. Howe's, 50. Woodbury's, 50. The above contain Instructions and Music. The Seraphine, containing music only, 75. Mailed post-paid on receipt of price. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

☞ For sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. au11

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST

322 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Between Battery and Front.

City Marble Works,

NO. 673 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE GEARY,

JAMES F. SHARKEY,

PROPRIETOR.

Agent for the Sale of the Vermont Marble.

Has always on hand, and delivers when ordered Marble Mantles, with Grates complete; Cabinet Makers, Plumbers and Butcher's Slabs; Counters, Tiling and Tablets; Monuments and Headstones (with Hebrew inscriptions), and all descriptions of Cemetery Work, Etc., Etc.

Thankful for the generous patronage during the last two years in which I have been established in the marble business in this city, I am convinced I have given satisfaction to all my customers, I would now state that I am enabled, owing to better facilities, to sell Marble Goods at 20 per cent. less than any other responsible house in this city. Being a practical marble worker myself and having given the business my whole attention for years, I am satisfied that all work entrusted to me will be finished to the satisfaction of my patrons.

jy26-3m

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.

☞ 912 ☜

Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, BE-tween Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.

Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No ousiness transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.

NEW YORK HOTEL

BILLIARD SALOON

Corner of Battery & Commercial

SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has entirely renovated the Billiard Saloon counected with the New York Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahle's best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.

The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar. Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher Liquors Etc. M, LEVY, Proprietor

Philipp Freund. | Adolph Falk.

FREUND & CO.,

Importers and Retailers in

Blank-Books, Stationery,

Paper and Paper Bags, also Billiard Chalk, Playing Cards, Feather Dusters, Tooth-Picks, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.

NO. 511 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Leidesdorff.

All orders for printing Billheads, Shipping Books and Envelopes, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates. iv7

Vulcan Iron Works Company,

[ESTABLISHED 1850.]

First, Natoma, and Fremont Streets.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND WORKERS IN SHEET IRON, BRASS, AND COPPER.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; and Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Railroad Machinery and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

☞ Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard Iron, Quartz Screens of Russia Iron Punched to order. jy21

A RECENT

....AND...

HIGHLY USEFUL INVENTION.

The Petroleum Stove,

Which Cooks, Washes and Irons Without Wood, Coal, or Gas.

Does the work easier, quicker, and better than any other known method, and with less expense; and in its use, without a radiator, it does not perceptibly affect the temperature of the room; while with a radiator it can be most successfully applied to the heating of appartments.

It is Perfectly Free from Soot, Ashes and Smoke, and emits no unpleasant odor when in operation.

Call and Examine it at

NO. 316 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where it is for sale by

BULLARD & BATTLES,

au4 Proprietors for the State of California

Paper Hangings.

The Finest Assortment of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DECORATIONS

....AND....

Plain Papers

IN CALIFORNIA,

For Parlors, Halls, Offices, Etc.,

....AT....

FRANK G. EDWARDS' CARPET STORE,

646 CLAY STREET, CORNER KEARNY.

au4

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

mr24-1m

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S CELEBRATED CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

de18 tf 624 Clay street.

MEYER MISH'S Sample Rooms,

No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.

mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

J. R. STEWART, | E. T. PECK.

J. R. STEWART & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors,

No, 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,

Between Clay and Washington.

Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

je16-tf

Notice to Shippers

..TO..

RED BLUFF.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company,

WILL LEAVE

SACRAMENTO FOR RED BLUFF,

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.

COUNTING HOUSE,

Bank and Insurance

STATIONERS,

413 & 415 Sansome St.

CORNER OF COMMERCIAL.

jy21

NOTICE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO. PROF. STEWART, proprietor of the Boston Gymnasium, has taken rooms on Merchant street, (No. 530), to teach the art of Self-defense to all gentlemen who may wish to become acquainted with the different branches, such as sparring, fencing with the small sword, broadsword, the sabre, single stick and quarter-staff. Terms made known at the rooms. Hours from 8 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. P. STEWART, Proprietor.

jy28-1m

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case

WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

James O. Rountree, Late of Rountree Bros. | Geo. O. McMullin, Late of Ver Plank & McMullin

ROUNTREE & McMULLIN,

Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

ETC., ETC.

NO. 323 FRONT STREET,

Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

jy28-3m

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver English, American and Swiss Watches and Diamonds, California manufactured Jewelry, etc. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices.

DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

W. H. PILLNER,

Photographic Artist,

NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - $2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.

fc10-3m

A. CHIO & CO.,

First Premium Punches,

DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,

Two Doors Above Washington Market.

my19-3m

HARMONY HALL

Concert and Billiard Saloon,

Connected with a FINE SHOOTING GALLERY,

610 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert every Evening.

An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M.

je16-3m WINKLER & SCHWARTZ.

TEETH! TEETH!

$10,000 Wanted!

And in order to raise it as soon as possible, I will for three months perform Dental Operations at the following prices:

Gum Teeth, on Gold, full upper or lower sets, $60; Plain Teeth, on Gold, upper or lower sets, $50; One Tooth on Gold, $8 to 10; two teeth on gold, $10 to 12; three teeth on gold, $13; four teeth on gold, $16; six teeth on gold, $20; eight teeth on gold, $25; Gum teeth, on Platina, full upper or lower sets, $50; Plain Teeth, on Platina, upper or lower sets, $40; Block Gum Teeth, on Goodyear's Patent Rubber Vulcanized, full upper or lower sets, $25; Plain Teeth, on Rubber, full upper or lower sets, $15 to 20; One Tooth, on Rubber, $5; two teeth, on rubber, $7; three teeth, on rubber, $9; four teeth, on rubber, $10; six teeth, on rubber, $12 to 14; eight teeth, on rubber, $15; Teeth filled wiht Gold, $2; Teeth filled with Amalgam, $1; Teeth filled with Artificial Dentine, $1; Teeth Cleansed $1 to 1 50; Teeth Extracted 50 cents.

AND THE MAN DON'T LIVE THAT CAN DO IT BETTER.

N. B.—None but the Best materials used, and every operation warranted perfectly satisfactory.

DR. JOHN HEALD,

DENTIST,

Office, Montgomery Street, Corner of California. Entrance on both streets.

כש כשר

S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city free of charge. my 19-3m

PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES ATTENTION.

MR. PRAG IS NOW PREPARED TO manufacture Petroleum, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipes, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest market rates. Having lately enlarged my stock of machinery for that branch of business, I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch and guarantee satisfaction.

M. PRAGG,

Stove store, No. 125 Clay street, below Davis street. je30-3m

A. B. LEWIS,

No. 32 Geary Street---San Francisco

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ETC.

All of the best quality—for family use.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. je9-3m

C. & H. AND CARNES' CITY

Letter and Parcel Express,

AT LOOMIS' NEWS DEPOT,

COR. WASHINGTON AND SANSOME.

jy14

REMOVAL.

FR. PUTZMAN,

Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

Has Removed to

NO. 213 JACKSON STREET,

Between Front and Battery Streets.

jy14-3m

WM. WORTHINGTON,

House and Sign Painter

IMPORTER OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.,

735 MARKET STREET,

Between Third and Fourth Streets,

jy14-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

A. F. BILAY,

Eureka Bowling Saloon

AT THE MISSION,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.

mr31-1m

FURNITURE COVERING,

AND

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

312 California street,

HAAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF

BROCATELLES, SATINS,

PLUSHES, LASTINGS,

REPS, DAMASKS,

And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the

LATEST STYLES AND NEW DESIGNS.

au12 tf

JULIUS TAMMEYER,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 325 BUSH STREET,

Between Kearny and Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. my29

EMILE V. SUTTER

Notary Public & Conveyancer

☞ 626 CLAY STREET, ☜

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

The "Model" Cooking Stove,

Of the Barstow Stove Co., Providence, N. J.

UNSURPASSED IN ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY.

JOHN BOHN,

Sole Agent for California,

DEALER IN STOVES, COOKING UTENSILS,

&c., &c.,

DUPONT STREET,

Bet. Vallejo and Broadway. San Francisco.

I take pleasure in informing the public that I have again received a large invoice of these celebrated stoves, which can be inspected at my store. The attention of housekeepers is called to the fact that these stoves consume scarcely one half the amount of fuel used by others, thereby paying for themselves in a very short time.

All kinds of tinsmithing attended to. jy28-3m

BlueWing Cigar Store

526 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Commercial and Clay.

LEAVY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

Fine Havana and Domestic Cigars,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, ETC.

Meerschaum Pipes Repaired in the best style and at low prices.

☞ A Good Havana Cigar sold here at 12½ cents. jy28-3m

PACIFIC LAGER BEER

..AND..

Bowling Saloon,

PACIFIC ST., BET. KEARNY AND DUPONT.

I take the pleasure to inform my friends and all lovers of the health restoring exercise of bowling, that I have re-opened the above place, and re-fitted it anew. Two excellent American and two German Alleys are at the service of the friends of this muscle strengthening exercise.

☞ The bar is always supplied with the best of Wines and Segars. Call All:

NICHOLAS HŒHLER, Proprietor,

JOHN A. FRICKER, Business Manager. au4

TO THE LADIES!

New Store! New Goods! Cheap Prices!

The Undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has opened a new store at

NO. 318 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO,

Where he has on hand a large stock of

Ladies' Fancy Goods!

Consisting of White Goods, Laces, Worsteds, Ribbons, Buttons, Stockings, Trimmings,

ALEXANDER'S KIDD GLOVES,

And a large stock of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

☞ Garibaldi's and all kinds of Laces and Worsted Work manufactured at the shortest notice.

Customers who will honor me by a call can be assured that they will find real bargains, and that they will be served with the utmost promptness.

E. GOLDSMITH,

No. 318 Kearny Street, Bet. Pine and Bush. je16-3m

MAX LEVY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Watches and Diamonds,

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Second Door Above Dupont.

M. Levy takes the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has established himself at the above place, and requests them to call on him before purchasing elsewhere.

The gratest care will be given to the repairing of Watches and Gold and Silver Ware. au16-3m

T. GROB,

ARCHITECT,

No. 313 Dupont street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

my12-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night is announced as "positively" the last night of the Italian Opera season, so those who desire to hear Verdi's beautiful opera of "Ernani" delightfully rendered by this unsurpassed opera company will do well to secure seats early as the house will assuredly be crowded. A grand matinee to-morrow afternoon, when "Lucia" will be given, and the charge of admission to all parts of the house will be but $1.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Dan Setchell's popularity continues undimmed. We hope his friends will bear in mind that to-night this distinguished comedian takes a benefit. "David Copperfield" is said to be in active preparation.

EUREKA THEATRE.—This establishment has received a valuable acquisition the past week in the person of W. D. Shiels, who is an out-and-out good comedian. His style is of the high order of talent, and his advent is a propitious augury for the contained success of Wheatleigh's charming little Eureka. "Guy Mannering" will be played on Saturday afternoon and evening.

MUSEUM.—The museum on Market street, opposite Second, has been throughly renovated, and is abundantly stocked with curiosities. Mr. Gilbert, the proprietor, has spared neither money nor troubble to make this place attractive, and render it one of the nicest spots of resort for ladies and children.

OVER THE BAY.—When you make a trip to Oakland, fail not to stop at Buhsen's saloon and public garden, opposite the Railroad Park. Every arrangement is made for the comfort of guests, who can obtain the best refreshments at moderate charges.

QUERY ANSWERED.—Where has McDonald (the oyster man) gone? is a question that can be answered. He is to be found, in partnership with Mr. Rowane, at the Alemeda Park Hotel, where he will be happy to see old friends, and supply them with choice drinkables at city prices.

REMOVAL.—The liquor establishment of A. Fenkhausen has been removed to 809 Montgomery street, where the proprietor will continue to deal out the same qualities of wine and spirits that have gained him such good repute.

DRY GOODS.—The store of Kerby, Byrne & Co. is replete with the most stylish articles of apparel. Suits for all seasons and all climates at cheaper rates than any other store in town. Look in and view their stock of goods at 7 Montgomery street.

BILLIARD SALOON.—L. Levin has opened the Golden Eagle Exchange, 23 Fourth street, between Stevenson and Jessie. The place is neatly fitted up, the billiard tables are of the best maker, and the cigars and liquors of the first quality.

SIGN PAINTING.—If you want an attractive sign or device, G. D. Wyman, of 320 California street, is just the person that can suit you.

GENERAL LINE.—Hooker & Co., 117 and 119 California street, do a general business in hardware, iron, coal, etc., and should be called upon for anything in their way.

THE SWISS FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH.—A letter from Schaffhausen, Switzerland, of June 25th, says:—"Great preparations are being made here for the Federal rifle match, which takes place in a few days, and is expected to be splendid. Our pretty little town of ten thousand souls rivals in activity the first cities of the Republic. Never have the prizes of honor and the sum total to be distributed reached so large a sum, and further contributions are expected. The sums to be competed for will amount in all to 400,000f. In 1863, at Chaux-de-Fonds, the prizes were only 375,582f.; at Stanz, in 1851, 221,643f.; and at Zurich, in 1859, 262,000f. At the first Federal match, held at Aarau, in 1824, only 15,000f. could be collected. Great progress has, therefore, been realized."

General Halleck is devoting his leisure hours to writing a history of the siege of Corinth.

TITLED LADY.—Carlotta Patti has been appointed an honorary member of the Milan Philharmonic Institute.

☞ Wir machen das Publikum und besonders die Kaufleute vom Lande auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Importeure und Händler von Holz- und Weidenwaaren, Nos. 211 & 213 Californiastraße, ganz besonders aufmerksam.

☞ Herr Geo. W. Dam, 420 Montgomery Straße, bietet mehrere der schönsten und rentabelsten Häuser und Grundstücke zum Verkaufe an. Näheres besagt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte.

☞ Wer wirklich reinen und ächten Kaffee im Hause haben will, der hole seinen Vorrath von J. Strelitz u. Co., No. 23 Zweite straße.

Federal License Tax.

Bekanntmachung,

Collectors Office.
Erster District, California.

Vereinigte Staaten Innere Revenue.

Es wird hiermit bekannt gemacht, daß ich von dem Assessor dieses Districts eine Liste der Licensen für das Jahr 1865 erhalten habe und daß die Steuern für dieselben jetzt völlig und zahlbar sind.

Alle Personen, welche irgend ein Gewerbe, Geschäft oder Handwerk treiben, müssen, dem Gesetz vom 30. Juni 1864, amendirt durch das Gesetz vom März 1865 gemäß, Licens lösen, und wollen davon Nachricht nehmen, daß ich von Montag, den 24. Juni 1865 an bis Mittwoch, den 2. August 1865 inclusive, die Collection besagter Steuern in der Office der Innern Revenue in der Stadt San Francisco besorgen werde.

Alle Personen, welche es versäumen, die ihnen auferlegte Steuer in der angegebenen Zeit zu bezahlen, haben eine Strafe von weiteren zehn Prozent auf den Betrag derselben zu zahlen.

Frank Soule, Collector.

Officestunden von 9 U Vormittags bis 4 Uhr Nachmittags. 28-1m

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

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The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality in vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System,

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Debility from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effect, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

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Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all the peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits.** Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

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301 and 303 Battery Street, Corner of Clay
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Secured by 17 Distinct Patents,

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

139 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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THE SINGER "LETTER A TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE" Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines.

☞ This Machine will sew anything from the stitching of tuck in tarleton, to the making of an overcoat.

☞ There is no machine known which can do so many kinds of work as the LETTER A MACHINE. Let it be tested with the finest thread (say No. 200 cotton) and with the coarsest thread and with all intermediate kinds, and also with both fine and coarse flax thread upon light, medium and heavy fabrics, and then apply the same tests to other machines, and the great capacity of the SINGER MACHINE will soon be discovered.

☞ No other Family Sewing Machine has such perfect and improved appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, Quilting, etc.

☞ The LETTER A SEWING MACHINE will gather, ruffling while stitching it upon a band, in one operation and much more perfectly than other machines.

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The Letter A Machine makes the INTERLOCKED STITCH which is the best known, and which alone is recognized by Tailors or Manufacturers of Wearing Apparel of every kind because of its great STRENGTH, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY, and above all, its ECONOMY, it requiring only about one-third the amount of thread consumed by Machines making the very extravagant and clumsy knitting or double lock stitch, which has been so widely puffed of late, but which in truth is a farce upon the economy of Sewing Machines.

Any person, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Letter A Machine. The mechanism is entirely within view, thus relieving the operator of the harassing perplexities and annoyances so common with machines constructed otherwise. Plain printed instructions accompany each Machine, from which purchasers can easily learn to operate successfully.

Among the great variety of cabinet cases in which the Letter A Machine can be had, the latest and most useful is what is known as the

☞ Folding Top Case. ☜

Which is made exclusively for the Singer Machines, and embodies three very important things. First, Protection to the Machine when not in use. Second—It makes a fine table when it is in use for the work to rest upon. Third—The whole case enclosing its treasure of mechanism, is not only ornamental, but useful in the highest degree.

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COB KNELL, Proprietor

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11 50 A. M.	12.00 A. M.	12.10 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
1.50 P. M.	2 00 P. M.	2.10 P. M.	3 00 P. M.
3.50 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	4.10 P. M.	4.45 P. M.
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Leave San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, and 6.30 P. M. Leave San Antonio and Oakland, 6 50, 7 50, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A. M.; 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, and 5,15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

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DIVINE SERVICE,

....AT THEIR....

New Synagogue,

CORNER OF GEARY AND MASON STREETS,

During the Approaching Holydays,

And will give due notice to the public when the sale of seats will take place, which will be as soon as the plan now maturing will be reported from the Committe on Seats.

By order,

M. WATERMAN, Secretary.

au11-3t

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ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

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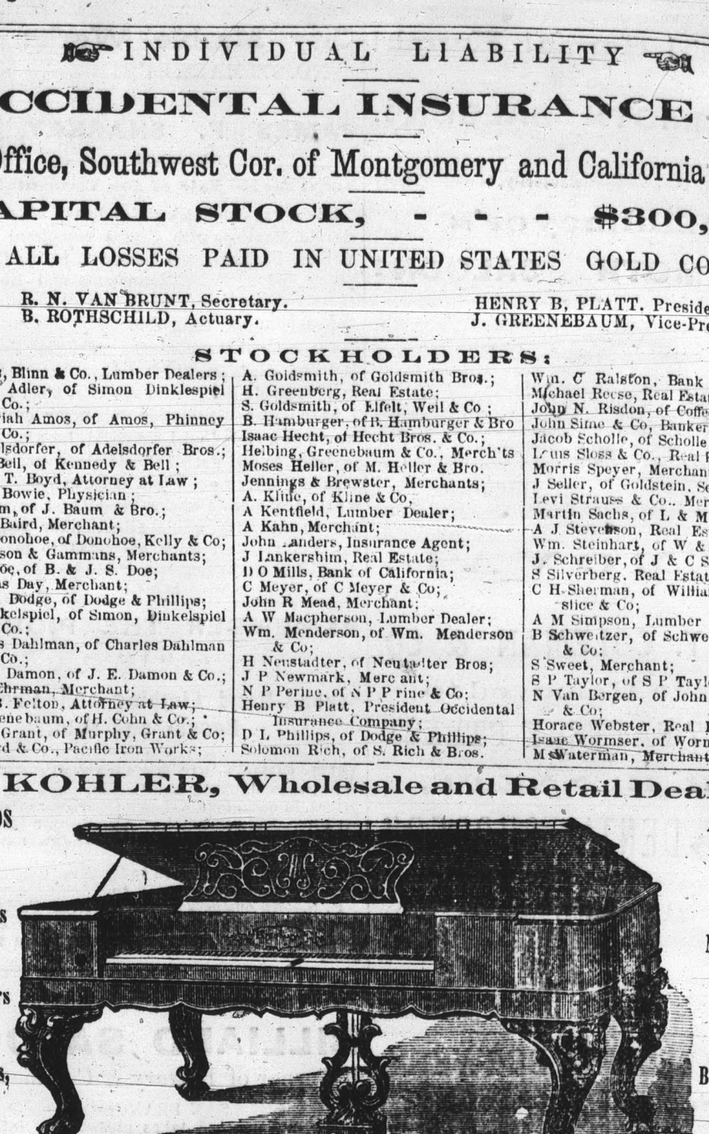

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Appetizer (before dinner),

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ja6-3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A "HEBREW FREE SCHOOL" will be opened on or before the 1st of September next—of which, further notice will be duly given. By order,

IS. MATTHIAS, Sec. *pro tem.*

ANDREW THOMAS,

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SKINS,

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Crimping done at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to orders. All goods delivered free to every part of the city. je16

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THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 2d of September 1865.

Sept. 2d, GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. F. Lapidge,

From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

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Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1865, - $4,000,000

INCORPORATED 1819.

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☞ Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire effected on Brick and Frame Buildings, and Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and other insurable property, as Low as any other Solvent Company.

☞ All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin. ☜

au18 E. H. PARKER, Agent.

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על
ראש השנה ויום כפור

MINYAN of HEBRAH BETH ABRAHAM

..ON..

ROSH HASHANAH AND YOM KIPPUR.

AT MINERVA HALL,

Corner of Kearny and California Streets.

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Mr. Silverstone, who is well known to our community as an efficient Reader, will officiate as Chasan.

Tickets to be had of

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